AUGUST, 1785. THE NUMB. 2879.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1785.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City, Liberties and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE preſent Sheriff having advertiſed his intentions of reſigning his office; the honor you have conferred by placing me on the return the two laſt years, induces me to ſolicit your favors at the enſuing Election for the Sheriff's Office, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged

By the Public's humble Servant,

Philad. June 9, 1785. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT.

To the FREEMEN and ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

INFLUENCED by the ſentiments of ſome of my friends, I take the liberty to offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's Office the approaching Election.

Should I be ſo happy as to be favoured with your ſuffrages, it ſhall be my conſtant care to act in ſuch a manner as will render me not unworthy of the ſame. With the greateſt reſpect and eſteem, I have the honour to be,

Your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

JOHN ALEXANDER.

June 27, 1785. 7/6 3 w. ctf

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE ſubſcriber being encouraged by a number of his friends, purpoſes offering himſelf as a Candidate for the Coroner's Office at the enſuing Election, and requeſts your votes and intereſt for the ſame. Your friend and very humble ſervant,

June 30, 1785. ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD.

ICE

TO BE SOLD,

At the Corner of Arch-ſtreet and Sixth-ſtreet, by the BUSHEL or HALF BUSHEL.

JACKSON & SMITH, *Druggiſts*,

In Second-ſtreet, midway between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, have juſt imported in the Van Berkell, from Amſterdam, and other late veſſels, an extenſive aſſortment of

FRESH MEDICINES,

CONSISTING of all the capital articles now in general uſe, the particulars of which it is needleſs to mention.

Such as pleaſe to deal with them, may depend upon being ſupplied with good medicines, at a very moderate advance from the firſt coſt.

They have alſo to diſpoſe of, all the famed PATENT MEDICINES, neat ſhop furniture, vials, gallypots, pill-boxes, lancets, handſome ſilver tipped lancet caſes, elegant morocco ſets of pocket inſtruments, and a valuable collection of MEDICAL BOOKS. §

WANTED,

As an APPRENTICE to the

CURRYING BUSINESS,

A young lad about 14 years of age, that can be well recommended for his integrity and ſobriety. No other need apply. Enquire of the Printers hereof. †

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, pleaſantly ſituated on the road leading from Jenkin-town to Oxford, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 33 acres, chief of which is meadow ground and woodland. It adjoins the lands of Joſhua Morris and Suſanna Fletcher, and Abington Meeting-houſe, is part of the eſtate of Joſeph Phipps, deceaſed, and is very ſuitable for a gentleman's country ſeat. For terms, apply to JOHN PHIPPS, Inn-keeper, in Jenkin-town. †

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, an Iriſh ſervant GIRL, named ANN READ, about 16 years of age, of a ſmall ſtature, dark hair, and ſpeaks much on the Iriſh accent. She went away on Sunday afternoon, the 10th inſtant, was in Salem that night, and had on, when ſhe went away, a green camblet gown, a black and white ſtriped lincey petticoat, a dirty check apron, no bonnet, and barefooted. Whoever takes up ſaid girl, and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall receive THREE DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, from

July 12, 1785. † WILLIAM MECUM.

STOLEN out of the paſture of Thomas Harris, in the townſhip of Eaſt Whiteland, on Lancaſter road, near the White Horſe Tavern, in Cheſter county, on the 3d of this inſtant, at night, a brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, not dock'd, aged about 9 years, no natural mark or brand known, gallops and trots, holds his head down when rode. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, or THREE for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges. July 15, 1785. † THOMAS HARRIS.

TO BE LETT,

For the Term of SEVEN or TEN YEARS,

A VERY GOOD PLANTATION, containing 130 acres of LAND, 70 whereof cleared, with a good Houſe, Orchard and Meadow; together with a very good Fulling-Mill, Shop, and every thing neceſſary for carrying on the Fulling buſineſs. The above Premiſes will be lett on reaſonable Terms to any Fuller that comes well recommended. For further Particulars apply to the Subſcribers, living in Pittſgrove, Salem County, Weſt New-Jerſey. ADAM TERRIL, PHEBE THOMPSON. ¶

Bridgetown, July 2, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of DANIEL SHAW, inſolvent debtor, now confined in the goal of Cumberland, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, that they be and appear before two or more of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-houſe in Bridgetown, in the county aforeſaid, on Friday, the 5th of Auguſt next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid day, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the ſaid inſolvent's eſtate ſhould not be made, and he diſcharged from his confinement, purſuant to an act of General Aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided. DANIEL SHAW.

PARIS, *May* 12.

THE ſtock of the Eaſt-India company lately eſtabliſhed, daily increaſes, ſo that the twenty millions are very near compleat. The ſhips which the King has been pleaſed to appoint are getting ready. We cannot yet rightly underſtand what paſſed in India laſt autumn. We are aſſured that Trinquemalè is in the poſſeſſion of the French, whoſe ſquadron ſtill anchors in the road of that factory, and that M. de Pennus, menacing the Engliſh forces, has obliged them to retire. The latter, it is ſaid, are gone to Pondicherry, where they have landed their troops, under the order of General Macartney, who has entered that city, and is ſettled there. He has not made any priſoners, and ſeems to ſhare with Comte de Buſſy the rights of government, and the power of receiving the ſubſidies. M. de Buſſy hath committed no acts of violence, knowing that the greateſt part of the inhabitants are devoted to the Engliſh policy. He hath ſent a frigate to France, and his complaints having reached the Court, have been communicated to the Duke of Dorſet. The Court of London, it is ſaid, have diſavowed the proceedings of a certain Gentleman, and has recalled him that an enquiry may be made into his conduct.

Liſbon, March 29. The following is an extract of the diſpatches lately received from the Governor-General of Goa:

"The Indian Priuce Bonſulo having declared war againſt us, and ſeized on the diſtricts of Gululem, Manerim, Manecorem, Salem, Domaſſam, after which he marched to attack the fortreſs of Sonquelim, a detachment was ſent out under the orders of General Viega, to make a diverſion and attack the enemies country. The two armies met at Chaper's, when Bonſulo's troops were defeated, and the neceſſary ſuccours thrown into Sonquelim.

"The Indian Prince having raiſed the ſiege, was purſued, and a ſecond battle was fought at a league's diſtance from Gorobaim, where the enemy was again beaten with very little loſs on the ſide of the Potugueſe. A third battle was fought with the ſame ſucceſs near Manecoren, where the enemy was driven out of their intrenchments, after which the Portugueſe laid ſiege to and took Tatorna, and the fortreſſes of Querim, Gululem, Bitholim, Upſa, Belixi, Avora, and Manerim.---General Viega then detached a body of 14,000 men to attack the province of Pirnim, where they took or deſtroyed the villages of Contuala, Orddem, Uſari, Tuem, Parcha, with its celebrated Pagoda, Mandrem, and Viodangor. A few days after the Gancares, a tribe in the province of Alorna, the inhabitants of Ibrampur, and Saſſoli, and ſome other towns ſubmitted and took an oath of fidelity to the Governor, on which the Prince Bonſula ſued for peace, which was granted to him.

Vienna, April 26. Warlike ſtores continue to be tranſported into Bohemia, where extenſive repoſitories for grain are eſtabliſhing.

May 4. A courier lately arrived here with very important diſpatches from Peterſburgh, the contents of which, it is ſaid, are as follow: The Empreſs leaves it entirely to our Monarch to conclude (without regard to any political conſideration whatever) an accommodation with the Dutch, or to obtain ſatisfection by force of arms, if the Republicans perſiſt in their obſtinacy. In all caſes his Imperial Majeſty may be aſſured, that the Empreſs of all the Ruſſians is reſolved to ſupport with all her forces, whatever reſolution the Emperor may judge proper to take as the moſt conformable to the welfare of his ſubjects. In fine, the Empreſs declares that ſhe will never depart from her reſolution to render our Monarch all the ſervices, which not only their reciprocal alliance, but alſo the repeated proofs of the moſt ſincere friendſhip which ſhe hath at different times received from the Imperial Court, may require.

LONDON, *June* 1—8.

On the 14th of May, at Dublin caſtle, Mr. Croſbie mounted the car of a balloon, which riſing as high as the roof of the barracks, it came down with ſuch velocity, as not a little to alarm the ſpectators far the ſafety of the ærial traveller. It was found Croſbie's weight overpowered the balloon, which was not ſufficiently inflated to take him up—In an inſtant Mr. M'Guire, late of the college, but now in the army, ſprung into the boat, and directly threw out ſome bags of ballaſt, when he aroſe with much awful ſplendor.—A vaſt number of horſemen, who obſerved and followed the motion of the balloon to Howth, ſaw it deſcending with great rapidity, at the diſtance of about nine miles into the ſea. Lord H. Fitzgerald and other gentlemen conjucturing that the balloon had cracked (which happened to be the fact) or to have received ſome damage, got ready and ſent to the gallant adventurer's relief a wherry and ſome open boats, one of which came up moſt opportunely to ſave him, when he could not have ſtruggled much longer, having already ſwam more than forty minutes. The balloon was found at a conſiderable diſtance from Mr. M'Guire, who had been deprived of all ſenſation on falling into the water, and on his recovery found himſelf totally diſengaged from it. On his arriving on ſhore, he was received by their graces the duke and dutcheſs of Rutland. Here he was brought to a public houſe, and his cloathes changed, and from thence to town, where he arrived a little after 8 o'clock in perfect health. It is ſaid his excellency the Lord Lieutenant hat been pleaſed to confer the honor of knighthood upon Mr. M'Guire.

Extract of a letter from Bombay, January 4, 1785.

"A circumſtance has lately taken place amongſt the country powers, which may be of the utmoſt conſequence to the Eaſt-India company, as it has thrown power into the hands of one of the firſt men in India, his name is Majee Scindia, a friend to the Engliſh: hearing that two of the chiefs or princes under the king of Delhi had quarrelled, he joined one of them, and it was agreed between him and the chief, that they ſhould attack the other in the morning; but the evening preceding the intended attack, the chief, which Scindia had joined, was aſſaſſinated in his tent, of courſe the attack was poſtponed. Scindia had addreſs enough to prevail upon the officers belonging to the aſſaſſinated chief to continue with him, though it was ſuppoſed that he had been the cauſe of his death; and in a few days he obliged the other party to lay down their arms, &c. and ſurrender them to him; by which means he has got poſſeſſion of one of the largeſt countries in the eaſt, and reduced the king of Delhi to a meer cypher; and ſhould he now take a part againſt the Eaſt-India company, he will be a moſt formidable enemy; and you may ſee what faith is to be put in the people in this part of the world, by the part Scindia acted to the man he joined as a friend. It is an action which they pride themſelves upon, being able to deceive either friend or foe; they have neither ideas of honor or juſtice; ſo as they gain their end, they care not who they ſacrifice."

Leeds, May 24. On Thurſday, about half paſt eleven o'clock, Mr. Sadler aſcending a ſecond time from the ground of J. Haworth, eſq. in Manchеſter. The day was again very fine, with a briſk wind. Without the ſmalleſt obſtruction or accident, he mounted rapidly in ſight of a moſt prodigious concourſe of people, who were aſſembled from all parts, and who were delighted and aſtoniſhed at the grandeur of the ſight and the cool intrepidity of the adventurer. He ſailed forward at a prodigious rate, was ſeen to paſs through a cloud, and at laſt was finally loſt to the eye of the ſpectators. He informs us, that after paſſing through the cloud, he roſe to a prodigious height, not leſs than two miles and a half, which was higher than he had ever aſcended before; and that he experienced a diſagreeable ſenſation, ſhort reſpiration, and a moſt ſevere pain in his ears, attended with extreme cold, to ſuch a degree, that he was obliged to take Brandy ſeveral times to warm himſelf. At this time the balloon, from being in ſuch rarified air, ſtrained violently, and was ready to burſt; and he was much ſurpriſed that he could not open the valve, with the ſtring fixed for that purpoſe; but, on examination, found it frozen quite ſtiff, and that the ſteam, from the air in the balloon was fallen to the bottom of it, and likewiſe frozen conſiderably. So great was his height, that he ſaw nothing of the earth for three quarters of an hour, and the clouds appeared to him as if rolling on the ſurface of it. While he was in this ſituation, a kind of tranſparent ſleet hung round him, which, from the reflection of the ſun, made a moſt beautiful appearance. The ſhadow of the balloon alſo appeared upon the clouds, and ſeemed paſſing in a different direction. After travelling upwards of fifty miles, he at laſt alighted near Pontefract, five minutes before one o'clock. Unfortunately there was not a creature near him but a man on horſeback, to whom he called; but the man immediately ſet off full ſpeed, and rode from him.—He now threw out his grappling irons; but from the velocity of the motion, the cord snapped in an inſtant, which was his only aſſiſtant. The balloon then rebounded upon, and kept near the earth, and to raiſe it he threw out every thing he could, and even pulled the ornaments from the car. At laſt it was caught between two trees, where it ſtuck, and Mr. Sadler got out; but, unfortunately, there came a ſudden guſt of wind, which forced it from its ſecurity, and he was dragged, holding by the car with his hands upwards of two miles, through and over hedges, and violently daſhed againſt a cottage; till at length, overcome by fatigue, and the ſevere wounds and bruiſes he had received, and ſeeing no probability of aſſiſtance, he was obliged to quit his hold, and the balloon inſtantly aſcended with aſtoniſhing rapidity, making a noiſe like a rocket. It is not probable it would go far, as it muſt ſpeedily get to a prodigious height, where the air being greatly rarified would cauſe it to burſt. Mr. Sadler ſoon procured a horſe, and, travelling in that manner till he could hire a chaiſe, arrived in Manchеſter in the forenoon, numerouſly attended, and was received with the greateſt demonſtrations of joy.

NASSAU, *(Babama) June* 6.

The people of Boſton ſeem determined to perſevere in taking the lead. The years 1765 and 1775, were diſtinguiſhed by their actions; and they do not wiſh that 1785 ſhould paſs unmarked. That every nation or ſtate has a right to regulate its own commerce, is a poſition which cannot be diſputed; but their regulations ſhould not be the reſolves of a moment not the dictates of a mob. Britain preſumes not to preſcribe any limits to American commerce; ſhe only regulates her own. But ſhe is charged by theſe virtuous republicans, theſe honeſt debtors, with the heinous crime of preferring the intereſts of her own ſubjects to thoſe of foreigners, of ſupplying herſelf with oil, for which ſhe uſed to pay New-England 800,000 dollars per annum; of placing a citizen of the United States on the ſame footing with a Ruſs, a Hollander, or a Frenchman,---while at the ſame time, ſhe is conſidered as the leaſt favoured nation by America, and her veſſels and manufactures have been, ſince the peace, ſubjected to heavier impoſts and duties in the American ports, than the veſſels and manufactures of any other ſtate.

The London merchants have long ſince awoke from their golden dreams reſpecting the American trade. Thoſe of them who ſtill have a hankering after it, appriſed by woeful experience, of the riſk their property is expoſed to in the hands of the American merchants, uſe the precaution of ſending out ſupercargoes and agents; and thisnew arrangement is mentioned as one of the principal grievances which the pious people of Boſton labour under.

New-England is denied by nature, any ſtaple commodity; and, being a member of that confederacy that has lately aſſumed a place among the nations of the earth, is deprived of almoſt every commercial privilige ſhe enjoyed when her veſſels could diſplay the Britiſh flag. Her people are numerous, they are poor, they are enterpriſing, and now they are unemployed. Theſe are circumſtances which ambitious artful men will probably avail themſelves of. One irreſiſtable argument with the majority of the people, in favour of any enterpriſe is, their ſituation cannot, in any event, be worſe than it actually now is. Theſe premiſes ſeem to warrant a concluſion, that whether the ſouthern ſtates are or are not again to be the dupes of New-England policy, ſtill ſome revolution in the American is ſyſtem, not very remote.

BOSTON, *July* 18.

Thurſday arrived the Mercury, a Britiſh frigate, from Halifax, as we are informed, for a cargo of proviſions and live ſtock. Is it not abominable inſolence in the Britiſh, after prohiting our proviſions going to their ports in our own bottoms, can imagine we can be ſo ſervile and cringing, as to ſuffer the ſupplies, for which they muſt depend on us, to be carried in their's,

It is a fact as *true* as *alarming*, that the Britiſh government hath, for ſome time paſt, been adopting meaſures for reinforcing their poſts in the province of Canada. Their veſſels on the lakes are *completely manned* — the frontier garriſons (which belong by right of treaty to the United States) are

daily augmented, the works enlarged, and magazines more amply provided. Whether the government fears a revolution of the inhabitants, or whether it has intentions hoſtile to the United States, are matters that, in our opinion, deſerve the conſideration of *Congreſs*.

NEWBURY-PORT, *July* 13.

Tueſday, the 24th ult. the General Court of the ſtate of New-Hampſhire adjourned until the third Wedneſday in October next. ——They have voted that Concord ſhall be the place for their next ſitting. ——Previous to their adjournment, they paſſed an act to prevent any goods, wares or merchandize, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, being exported in any veſſel owned wholly, or in part, by any ſubject of the Britiſh King, on pain of forfeiting both veſſel and cargo ——They have alſo, on the ſame penalty, forbidden the LANDING of any Goods, not wholly owned by ſubjects of the United States, any where in that State, unleſs the harbour of Piſcataqua — A duty of five ſhillings per ton on every foreign veſſel, and two and eight-pence per ton as Light-money, in addition to what they were before ſubject to pay, beſides double the duty on Goods, which a veſſel belonging to a citizen of the United States pays; and a further duty of ſix-pence on each buſhel of imported ſalt is to be paid —— They have alſo enacted that any veſſel having two ſets of papers on board, ſhall, together with the cargo, be forfeited, and the maſter thereof fined a hundred pounds —— The above act to remain in force until Congreſs ſhall have full power to regulate the commerce of the United States; to whom they, for that ſtate, have delegated ſuch power, for fifteen years, as ſoon as all the ſtates ſhall have paſſed a ſimilar reſolve —— the fees, profits, &c. ariſing therefrom, to be appropriated to the ſole purpoſe of diſchraging the Public Debt.

NEW-YORK,

July 25. By ſundry late arrivals at Boſton from France, Holland and Briſtol, we learn, that the diſpute between the Dutch and the Emperor is in an amicable way of adjuſtment; and that a war between the King of Pruſſia and the Emperor is almoſt inevitable. We alſo learn that there has been the ſevereſt drought in Europe ever known in the memory of the oldeſt man now living, it having rained only five ſmall ſhowers from Chriſtmas to the above veſſels ſailing.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 17.

"You will have heard before this reaches you, that the great Duke de Choiſeul is no more. His death is an infinite loſs to France, and a benefit to England. Fully ſatisfied that the former might give the law to Europe, if ſhe ſhould be able to acquire the dominion of the ſea; he thought that every thing ought to be riſked to deſtroy the marine power of England, which was alone able to withſtand the aſpiring ambition of Bourbon: He accordingly directed all his thoughts to that one object. Though not filling any oſtenſible office, he was notwithſtanding the ſoul of the French cabinet during the whole American war, and it was he who not only prevented the powers moſt attached to England from declaring in her favour, but alſo ſet on foot the armed neutrality; and through the medium of his friend, the Duke de la Vauguyon, induced Holland to renounce her treaties of friendſhip with the beſt and oldeſt of her allies, and declare againſt her. Since he quitted his oſtenſible ſituation of miniſter he took only one public ſtep, and that was in concert with his relation the Duke de Praſlin, to contradict, in the newſpapers, a report which ſeemed to be credited—that France had bound herſelf to England, during his adminiſtration, not to keep up, or build more than a certain fixed number of men of war. This the two Dukes declared under their hands to be a groundleſs report. Two days before the Duke de Choiſeul died, the Rector of the pariſh attended him to prepare him for eternity: After having made his laſt confeſſion to him, his Grace declared, in the preſence of ſeveral noblemen who attended him on the melancholy occaſion, that, though he had made it a point of duty to conſult the perſonal ſatisfaction of his ſovereign (Louis XV) while he was in office, he was not conſcious of having in any one inſtance ſacrificed to the prince the intereſts of the ſtate, or his own honor as a gentleman. He conſtantly oppoſed the extravagance of Madame de Barré, ſcorned to pay his court to the king by flattering his miſtreſs, and therefore refuſed to give an order that ſhe ſhould have the *honor* of being attended by a guard, whenever ſhe went out. The Counteſs, however, had influence enough with Louis to obtain the order in ſpite of the duke; and ſhe did not fail to let him feel on a particular occaſion, that her influence was greater than his: At a party of whiſt one evening with the king, ſhe had the Duke de Choiſeul for her partner. She had already got eight of the game, and held three honors in her own hand, and might conſequently have laid down the game if it had ſo pleaſed her; but ſhe wiſhed to mortify the Duke, for his refuſal to let her have the guards to attend her: She therefore aſked him if he could give her an *Honor*; he anſwered in the negative; upon which ſhe replied, "Well then, Monſieur le Duc, you ſee (ſaid ſhe, throwing down three) that I can get *Honors* without *your* aſſiſtance,"

July 27. On the arrival of the Biſhop of Connecticut at his reſidence in New-London, the gentlemen of the Preſbyterian congregation were ſo obliging as to offer him the uſe of their Meeting Houſe, in which he preached to very numerous audiences; the Epiſcopal Church had been burnt to the ground in the courſe of the late calamitous war, but the Parſonage Houſe eſcaped, and it is now the reſidence of Biſhop Seabury.

When the laſt accounts came away, it was currently reported in London, that the Miniſtry intended ſubmitting a bill to the conſideration of Parliament, for conſtituting a Board of Commiſſioners for the purpoſe of enquiring into the nature of the Commercial intercourſe between Great-Britan and the United States of America, and to make a report thereof to the Houſe, preparatory to meaſures being adopted for the regulation of the commerce of the two countries.

City of New-York.

By James Duane, Eſq; Mayor; Richard Varick, Eſq; recorder; Benjamin Blagge, William Neilſon, Nicholas Bayard, Abraham P. Lott, John Broome, William W. Gilbert, and Jeremiah Wool, Eſqrs. aldermen of the ſaid city.

To the high Conſtable, and petty-conſtables, marſhal, and the common Cryer of the ſaid city, greeting,

WHEREAS it appears to us, that one of the citizens hath been brought to an untimely death by the bite of a Mad Dog, and that the life of another is in great danger from the ſame cauſe: And it further appearing that this diſtemper hath lately prevailed in the city of Albany, to ſo great a degree, that the corporation there have made an order for expelling all dogs from the ſaid city, in conſequence whereof numbers have been tranſported to this city, where they are now running at large: By reaſon of all which the magiſtrates are called upon to take inſtant and effectual meaſures for preventing the ſpreading of the miſchiefs to be apprehended from the ſaid premiſes:

You, the ſaid cryer, are therefore hereby required immediately to give notice to all the citizens by public proclamation, that they forthwith confine their dogs within their dwelling-houſes, outhouſes or yards, on pain of their being put to death, if they appear in the ſtreets.

And you, the ſaid cryer and marſhals, are required to put to death all dogs which ſhall appear in, or be lurking or wandering about the ſtreets of the ſaid city after to-morrow noon, and after ſuch proclamation ſhall have been made by the ſaid cryer, as aforeſaid.

Given under our hands and ſeals, the 27th day of July, 1785, and in the 10th year of the independence of the ſtate.

James Duane,	*William Neilſon,*
Richard Varick,	*Jeremiah Wool,*
B. Blagge,	*Nicholas Bayard,*
William W. Gilbert,	*John Broome.*

Several dogs have lately ran mad in Albany, and places adjacent, and bit a number of perſons and cattle, who have died in the moſt excruciating torments; the magiſtrates have iſſued an order for the total extirpation of the canine ſpecies in that city, in conſequence of which, hundreds of them have been ſhipped from Albany and landed here, and have no doubt brought that alarming diſorder with them, as a man died the night before laſt in the Bowery raving mad, by the bite of a dog, and another in the neighbourhood is lying at the point of death, from the ſame cauſe.

The French, in order to ſtrengthen their marine, and to ſecure a ſufficient number of experienced ſeamen, ready to be employed on any emergency, are not only taking every ſtep to increaſe their foreign commerce in every quarter of the globe, but are at this juncture enlarging their naval hoſpitals at Breſt and Toulon, in order to receive 800 more penſioners at the former, and 1200 at the latter, in all 2000 men. Superadded to this, they are alſo increaſing their marine regiſter at thoſe ports, with 400 additional ſeamen at Breſt and 600 at Toulon.

The Iriſh Congreſs have broke up, never to meet again. Their debates not having been publiſhed, we know not of what degree of unanimity they were carried on: They have, however, publiſhed, in a very ſhort compaſs, a plan of parliamentary reform; which they have recommended in the moſt earneſt manner to the people at large.

It is reported that a new effort has been made by the King of Spain for the reſtitution of Gibraltar; but that Mr. Pitt, the Britiſh Premier, had put a poſitive negative upon that requiſition.

Other reports are circulated, that great part of the iſland of Hiſpaniola has been offered as a compenſation for Gibraltar, without effect.

July 29. Yeſterday we announced the death of *Governor Hopkins*, of Rhode-Iſland;---the Providence Gazette, ſpeaking of it, adds:---That the funeral proceſſion was compoſed of the Court of Common Pleas, the Preſident, Corporation and Students of the Colleges, a large number of diſtinguiſhed characters from different parts of the ſtate, a prodigious concourſe of reſpectable citizens, and a numerous train of mourning relatives. The ſuperior talents and exalted virtues of this great man are ſo generally known and admired, that a particular delineation of his character might be deemed improper: Juſtice, however, and the ſacred dictates of truth, induce us to obſerve that *Governor Hopkins*, being deſcended from worthy anceſtors, firſt ſettlers of this ſtate, attatched himſelf, from his early youth, to the ſtudy of books and men; poſſeſſing an uncommonly elevated genius, his conſtant and aſſiduous application in the purſuit of knowledge eminently diſtinguiſhed him in the firſt claſs of the literati: Warmed by the inextinguiſhable love of freedom, and conſidering the happineſs of his country as the firſt object of purſuit, he obtained a perfect acquaintance with the hiſtory of mankind, the policies of the civilized world, the principles and ſyſtems of law, and the profound art of governing the heart as well as the perſons of men. He was ſcarcely entered upon manhood, when he was called into the ſervice of his country; and from that period his whole life was devoted to the ſervice, and, much more, to the good of the public. The important ſtations of Legiſlator, Judge, Chancellor of the Univerſity, Delegate in Congreſs and Governor, he alternately ſuſtained with ſuperior dignity. Under the Britiſh adminiſtration, as a father to the people, and the ſacred guardian of their rights, liberties and privileges, he invariably, and with unſhaken reſolution, oppoſed the ſtrides of lawleſs power, and with equal wiſdom and firmneſs entered the liſt of fame, and was one of thoſe unparalleled Legiſlators who framed for the United States the glorious principles of their revolution. Religion he contemplated as a divine ſyſtem, formed by the univerſal parent, connecting rational beings in a common intereſt, and conducting them to unbounded felicity: Hence an univerſal benevolence adorned his virtues, and a full perſuaſion of the unbounded goodneſs of the Deity brightened the proſpects of his future happineſs. In life he roſe ſuperior to the follies, and in death, to the fears of an ignorant, licentious world. He expected with patience, and met with philoſophic and pious intrepidity, the fatal meſſenger death, and with rapturous extacy embraced the glories of immortality.

A correſpondent ſays, it is the obſervation of a lady, that the *puppies* muſt not ſhare the fate of the *dogs*, or they'll be deſtitute of *gallants*.

On Wedneſday laſt, Congreſs elected ARTHUR LEE, Eſq; a Commiſſioner of the Board of Treaſury.

July 30. The mails in England, ſimilar to a plan now on the tapis here, are carried by coaches, which gives infinite ſatisfaction, and is a great ſaving to government.

General Haldiman is expected every hour in Canada: And we hear from good authority, that a number of engineers, who lately arrived from England at Quebec, paſſed a few days ſince through Montreal, on their way to the poſts on our frontiers; but whether their object is to inſpect and repair the works in that quarter, or to view and lay out ground for new ones within *their own* juriſdiction, we leave the public to conjecture.

Auguſt 1. By certain intelligence juſt received from Halifax, we are informed that a moſt flagrant violation of the late treaty hath taken place on the Banks of Newfoundland, under the direction of the Britiſh Commodore Douglas, who, by a high-handed ſtretch of tyrannic power, hath driven our induſtrious fiſhermen from their ſtations there, and either deſtroyed, or forced them to abandon, their fiſh-ſtakes, erected in places allowed them by treaty for curing and preſerving their fiſh; by which outrageous exertions of arbitrary and vindictive power, our enemies (for ſo they conſtrain us to call them) diſcover the moſt nefarious intention of wreſting from our hands that moſt invaluable ſtaple, and thus reducing us to a ſituation the moſt abject and dependent.

Extract of a letter from a houſe in London, deeply engaged in the Indian trade of this country, to a merchant in Albany, dated May 12, 1785.

"Although we have no particular information, we think the poſts will be given up next year, but not in time for you to reap any advantages in trade that ſeaſon."

By gentlemen lately from Canada we learn, that it is the opinion of the beſt informed perſons in that country, that the weſtern poſts will be given up the enſuing ſpring.

The people of Nova-Scotia have turned ſeveral of the veſſels of the United States from their ports, and not permitted them to trade, yet have the impudence to ſend their veſſels to our ports; by accounts, ſhould theirs be prevented taking our flour, that colony muſt be in a ſtarving condition in a ſhort time.

To the accounts already publiſhed of the ſeizure of ſhips, &c. belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, we have now to announce a recent inſtance in that of a whaling veſſel belonging to this port, lately laid violent hands on near the harbour of St. Lucia, in ſight of Martinique.

About ſix weeks ago, James Mainold, of this city, butcher, aged 23 years, a worthy citizen, was bit by his own dog, which had run mad; the wounds healed, and he appeared well until Friday the 22d ult. when the hydrophobia came on with dreadful ſymptoms, and on Wedneſday laſt put a period to his life.

A nautical correſpondent informs maſters of veſſels bound to the northward of Cape-Hatteras, and eſpecially thoſe that fall in about the Cape, and are any wiſe ſhort of proviſions, that in lat. 35, 46, and about the longitude of the Cape, there is a large muſcle bank, intermixed with cockles and ſmall pebbles, lying in 50 fathoms water, and abounds with ſundry fiſh, ſuch as ſea-baſs, ſea-trout, flounders, ſkate, tuſk and dog fiſh. The ſea-baſs here are very remarkable with reſpect to their largeneſs, generally weighing from four to ſix pounds each, and upon an average twenty to the hundred weight. A veſſel has filled two barrels upon this bank in the ſpace of two hours, with only three lines and three hooks, and there is no doubt if two hooks had been applied to each line, they might have got double the quantity. The water upon this bank differs very little in colour from the ocean, and in the very height of winter is very little colder. There are likewiſe to be caught in the winter ſeaſon, fiſh by towing over this bank, if a perſon has ſuitable bait, ſuch as the ballano, which they have generally in the Weſt Indies; but particular care muſt be taken with regard to the quality of the tackling, as the fiſh are remarkably ſtrong and ſmart, and generally weigh from twenty to thirty pounds each. Four or five lines have been loſt in an hour, and at laſt been obliged to bend the dipping line to the inner end of the tow-line, and by the means of having length of line, and luffing the veſſel in the wind, the fiſh has been taken. No common towing will hold them, except uſing the foregoing method; they are ſuppoſed to be overgrown blue fiſh.

CHARLESTON *(South-Carolina) July* 12.

At Savannah, on the 5th inſt. the coroner's inqueſt ſat on the body of Mr. Daniel Goffe (ſon of Mrs. Jane Goffe of that town) found dead near Major Fiſhbour's about half an hour after one, when by the verdict of the jury it appeared Mr. Goffe came to his death from the diſcharge of a muſket, out of a window at Platt's tavern. The jury charged one John Brice, alias Richards (a carpenter from this city) William Allen, Platt and his wife, all of whom are in confinement, with being principals and acceſſaries in murdering the deceaſed.

RICHMOND *(Virginia) July* 23.

By a gentleman, immediately from Harriſon, we are well informed, that on the 29th of laſt month, 7 men were ſurpriſed at the Great Kanhawa, by a ſmall party of Indians (headed by one Simon Girty, a white man) who killed and ſcalped 5 out of the 7. Among the killed are, Mr. John P. Du Val, Senator for the diſtrict of Monongalia and Ohio, and Mr. Gallatan, a young French gentleman, who went from this city a few months ago, to that country.

PHILADELPHIA. *Auguſt* 3.

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated July 22.

"Advice from Hiſpaniola ſtate, that in conſequence of repeated orders from Old France, the ſtricteſt and moſt vigorous meaſures are now employed there to prevent all intercourſe with foreigners, but through the free port lately eſtabliſhed, and that only for certain articles, the ports of Cape Francois Cape Nicola-Mole, Port-au-Prince, and Aux Cayes being ſhut againſt the colours of every other nation, without exception, but their own, on pain of confiſcation of veſſel and cargo."

Capt. Duncan from St. Martin's, on the 21ſt inſtant in lat. 31, 46, long. 71, ſpoke capt. Lyſle in a brig from this port for the Weſt-Indies, all well.

The Schooner Jack and Sucky, capt. John Kilby, from Norfolk in Virginia, arrived at St. Martin's after a paſſage of 24 days.

Laſt week arrived at Wilmington the brig Brothers, capt. Gilpin, after a paſſage of 17 days from St. Euſtatious, laden with rum. By the above brig we have received intelligence of the ſeizure and condemnation of the brig Free Maſon, by the Britiſh at Montſerrat.

On Thurſday the 2d inſt. the body of Andrew Pollard, late a ſoldier in the Delaware regiment, was found between New-Caſtle and Chriſtiana Creek, with his head, which was bruiſed in a barbarous manner, entirely ſeparated from his body, and his hat lying at ſome yards diſtance. The jury's inqueſt, after ſitting a ſhort time, brought in their verdict, murder, perpetrated by ſome unknown perſon or perſons.

The following ſection is part of the Maſſachuſetts STAMP ACT, as lately new modelled, which paſſed the two branches of that Legiſlature, and confirmed by the Governor the 2d of July.

"For each advertiſement reſpecting private concerns of the length of twelve lines, computing eight words to the line, or any leſs advertiſements, each time the ſame ſhall be inſerted in a news-paper, SIX-PENCE; on each ſuch advertiſement of greater length, and leſs than twenty lines, ONE SHILLING, for each time inſerted as aforeſaid; and in that proportion for all advertiſements of greater length."

Monday evening laſt, as ſome children were playing on Cheſnut-ſtreet wharff, a little boy accidentally fell into the Delaware, and was unfortunately drowned; his body is not yet found.

Tueſday laſt arrived here the ſhip Triton, Capt. C. Keukende, in eleven weeks from Amſterdam, in whom came as a paſſanger, the daughter of his Excellency M. Van Berkel, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United Netherlands to the United States of America.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, April 29.

"The grand armament, deſtined to go againſt Algiers, cannot be completed until the latter end of July, owing to the gun-boats and floating batteries, which are preparing upon an entire new conſtruction; the principle upon which they are formed, is much ſuperior to any thing of the kind ever before invented. The ſhips of war are almoſt ready, and the tranſports will ſoon begin to take in ſtores and proviſions. A great number of fine pieces of artillery, ſome of which are of a ſurpriſing bore, are already ſhipped, as alſo a large quantity of camp equipage. It is not announced for certainty, who will take the command, but moſt probably either Comte O'Reilly, or Don Antonio Barcelo; however moſt people think the former. A great many foreign officers of diſtinction, both for ſea and land, are arrived, and have permiſſion to go as volunteers; among the latter are ſome Americans of great military courage. The Portugueſe, and with the powers who are to aſſiſt, have received poſitive orders to hold themſelves in readineſs, and to form a junction by the middle of July at fartheſt; which, when together, will make an armament of prodigious force. Notwithſtanding this vaſt equipment, it is expected the Algerines will make a vigorous reſiſtance, it being well known that they have been ſtrengthening and augmenting their fortifications ever ſince the laſt bombardment; and that at preſent they are in a very formidable ſtate, and ſerved by an innumerable multitude of deſperate perſons."

NAVAL-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES. Ship Triton, C. Keukende, from Amſterdam. Schooner Nancy, J. Stobo, and Sloop Dolphin, A. Steward, Virginia. Ship St. Ann, V. Cancoa, Cadiz. Brig Aſia, J. Johnſon, Waterford. Brig Lowther, W. Edger, Madeira. Sloop Bermuda Packet, B. Penniſtone, Bermuda. Sloop Zeruiah, T. Maxfield, Bedford. Brig Diſpatch, W. Lyell, Tortola. Sloop Delaware, J. Duncan, St. Martins. Ship Prince Royal de Pruſſe, J. Dejean, St. Lucia. Brig Sally, W. Allen, Surrinam. Brig Polly, J. Perros, Port-au-Prince. Schooner Eagle, M. Iſnardy, from St. Auguſtine.

OUTWARDS. Ship Friendſhip, W. Kennedy, for Bilboa. Ship Betſy, H. White, Weſt-Indies. Sloop Peterſburgh Packet, J. Huſſey; Sloop Nelly, Z. Allen; Sloop Maria, D. Tillinghaſt, and Sloop Dolphin, A. Stewart, Virginia. Brig Two Brothers, M. Fawkner, London. Sloop Zeruiah, T. Maxfield,

Boſton. Sloop Hannah, J. Dilworth, New-Providence. Schooner Friends, J. Doyle, for Newfoundland.

CLEARED. Brig Betſy, J. Vanſiſe, and Brig Phœnix, W. Glover, St. Euſtatia. Brig Diana, W. Whitpaine, Weſt-Indies. Brig William, J. Grieve, Liverpoole. Sloop Fame, J. Lord, Norwich. Ship Alexander, I. All. L'Orient. Ship Fame, C. Giboin, Cape-Francois. Ship Henrietta, B. Weeks, Hiſpaniola. Schooner Triumph, J. Bently, and Schooner Sally, H. Walker, North-Carolina. Ship Philadelphia, J. Swart, Amſterdam. Brig Betſy, J. Aſhmead, S. Carolina. Brig John, W. Urquhart, Jamaica. Brig Mary, G. Knowles, Halifax. Sloop Colin, T. Tobin, St. Vincent. Sloop Neily, Z. Allen, and Sloop Peterſburgh Packet, J. Huſſey, Virginia. Sloop Philadelphia Packet, J. Bird, N. York. Ship Enterprize, T. Franksford, St. Andrews. Brig Endeavour, J. Slover, Antigua. Sloop Bermuda Packet, R. Penniſtone, to Bermuda.

In the DAILY ADVERTISER, of the 18th day of July, there is a publication called the Preſentment of the Grand Jury, at the late Court of Over and Terminer, containing cenſures on the Street-Commiſſioners.

GENERALLY ſpeaking, the little concerns of individuals ought not to fill up the uſeful pages of a news-paper, but when men, acting by appointment of the people, are repreſented as neglecting their duty, they are accountable to their conſtituents, and it becomes them to ſtate their tranſactions to the public.

The ſubſcribers are actuated by an additional motive on the preſent occaſion. Grand Juries are a reſpectable part of our ſyſtem of civil liberty; if they diſcharge their duty without due caution and deliberation, the reſpect for their preſentments will ceaſe, and their uſefulneſs proportionably decreaſe.

Theſe conſiderations it is conceived are a ſufficient apology for the appeal which the Street-Commiſſioners now make to their fellow-citizens, with reſpect to the charge brought againſt them by the Grand Jury; and they flatter themſelves they ſhall be able to ſatisfy every man, who is open to conviction, that the accuſation referred to, is founded in miſtake of fact, and want of knowledge of the law on this ſubject.

The firſt article of complaint repreſents a want of attention on the part of the Commiſſioners, to the condition of the ſtreets, lanes and alleys of the city; to this the Commiſſioners have to obſerve, that whatever ground of complaint there may be in this particular, the fault is not imputable to them; the Commiſſioners with the Magiſtrates have employed a ſufficient number of Scavengers for the purpoſe of removing all mud, dirt and filth, out of the paved parts of the ſtreets, lanes and alleys in the city of Philadelphia. Agreeable to the 7th, 8th and 9th ſections of the act of Aſſembly, paſſed A. D. one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-nine (province laws, page 360) if the Scavengers refuſe or neglect to perform their duty agreeable to the act above recited, they are ſubject to certain fines, which on complaint may be impoſed by any Juſtice of the Peace of the city, on the teſtimony of any credible witneſs.

But the Commiſſioners have not the opportunity of knowing all offences of this kind; in many inſtances which have happened to fall under their own obſervation, the preſent Street-Commiſſioners have proſecuted the offenders, and the legal fines have been impoſed by the Magiſtrates.

The cenſure contained in the preſentment is founded on a ſuppoſition, and a miſtaken idea, that the Commiſſioners are a Court, or at leaſt have a power of puniſhing the Scavengers for their neglects, and alſo other perſons who may place any dirt, or occaſion any nuiſance or obſtructions in the ſtreets, lanes and alleys.

To perſons who have ever read the act of Aſſembly, nothing is more obvious, than that all the juriſdiction with which the Commiſſioners are inveſted is confined to the following inſtances: to eſtimate the ſums neceſſary to be aſſeſſed, give a warrant to levy the ſums ſo aſſeſſed, and to puniſh the Collector for any refuſal or neglect in the diſcharge of his duty.

The appointment of Scavengers, the contract to be entered into with them, the diviſion of the city proper to be allotted to each Scavenger, was a matter to which the Commiſſioners paid an early and unremitted attention. The plan finally adopted, they ſubmitted to the Magiſtrates, in conformity to the proviſions of the act, and received the full and unanimous approbation of the Magiſtracy; Juſtice Gill, Foreman of the Grand Jury, not excepted. It was their duty to convene the Magiſtrates, they did ſo; the Magiſtrates appeared pleaſed with the zeal diſcovered by the Commiſſioners, met them repeatedly, and, though they are not paid for their time, chearfully contributed their aid in the uſeful buſineſs, in the execution of which it is neceſſary the Magiſtrates ſhould join the Commiſſioners.

Great attention has been paid by the Street-Commiſſioners to the complaints that lime-houſes and rubbiſh near new buildings were ſuffered to remain in the ſtreets beyond the time that was neceſſary; the Commiſſioners gave notice by advertiſements in the public papers, that every thing of this kind ſhould be taken away by certain days. Finding that their meaſures did not produce the deſired effect, the notice was repeated in letters directed by the Commiſſioners, to thoſe who they conſidered as culpable in this reſpect. Nor did they ceaſe their importunities on this head; giving themſelves the trouble to walk through the city, to examine how far their directions had been complied with, until every lime houſe in the city was removed, except thoſe for the continuance of which ſatisfactory reaſons were aſſigned.

They were then repreſented as perſons diſpoſed to gratify themſelves with the exerciſe of their authority;---when the ſeaſon for building returned, lime houſes were again erected, but the commiſſioners have not ſuffered any to remain, except what in their judgments were neceſſary.

The grates and foot pavements have been repaired in many places at the requeſt of the commiſſioners.

As to the common ſewer, conveying filth from the goal and work-houſe, the 5th ſection of the act above mentioned furniſhes the juſtification of the Commiſſioners. Had they done what they are found fault with for not doing, they might have been ſued and condemned in damages. They cannot take a ſingle ſtep in the buſineſs, as it paſſes through private property, until after the magiſtrates and regulators have pointed out the manner in which the ſewer ſhall be made.

To conclude; the commiſſioners, conſcious of the rectitude of their intentions, appeared before the Judges of the Supreme Court on Wedneſday laſt; the charges fully diſcuſſed and conſidered, the minutes of the proceedings of the Commiſſioners produced and read, they gave a recital of the particulars of their conduct, and the Court unanimouſly declared themſelves *perfectly ſatisfied*, that the Commiſſioners had diſcharged the truſt committed to them, with care, fidelity and zeal.

Nathan Boys, *William Richards*,
John Purdon, *Peter Kraft*.

N. B. Meſſieurs Hiltzheimer and Geyer, being out of town, had not an opportunity of ſubſcribing their names.

To the ELECTORS of the CITY and COUNTY of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

MY thanks are due to you for your votes and intereſt at the laſt general Election, for the Coroner's Office; a continuance of your favors at the enſuing Election will further oblige,

GENTLEMEN,

Your friend and humble ſervant,

¶ JOSEPH RUSH.

STOPPED, on ſuſpicion of being ſtolen, TEN YARDS of STUFF. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to the PRINTERS. ¶ Philad. July 30, 1785.

MORDECAI LEWIS & Co.

Have for SALE, at their STORE in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge,

CHOICE French and Spaniſh brandy, excellent old Madeira wine, claret in boxes and hogſheads, bohea and hyſon tea of the firſt quality, loaf ſugar in hogſheads and tierces, London porter in hampers, ſweet oil in pots, tallow candles in ſmall boxes, a few large anchors, nails, and a variety of ironmongery, copperas, chalk, refined borax, madder, with a very large and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods. §

Lately IMPORTED, and for SALE, by

HEWES & ANTHONY,

At their STORE on Cheſnut-ſtreet wharff,

A QUANTITY of choice high proof Jamaica ſpirits, Demarara rum, New-England ditto in hogſheads, tierces and barrels, Surrinam molaſſes, excellent old Coniac brandy, bohea tea, beſt Boſton beef in barrels, ſpermaceti and tallow candles, German ſteel, beſt new mackarel, ſalmon, herring and dry cod fiſh, and a large cargo of mahogany. t. b. c. 6 w.

IMPORTED BY

JAMES HUNTER,

And to be SOLD, at his HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Chriſt-Church, viz.

A LARGE aſſortment of corduroys, ſilk and cotton velvets, ſtamped linens of various patterns, fine 10-8ths Drogheda ſheetings, half ell black callimancoes, camblets, durants, tammies, broadcloths, rattinets, ſhalloons and trimmings, Tulley garterings, bindings, tapes, bobbins and Scotch thread, linens, cambricks, lawns, and muſlins, chintz pattern paper hangings, knives and forks, with ivory, buck, ebony and ſplit bone handles, razors, ſciſſars, buckles, buttons, fine Iriſh parchment, with many other articles, too tedious to mention.

All perſons indebted to ſaid Hunter are requeſted to pay, or at leaſt pay off the intereſt, and thoſe indebted on book account are deſired to pay off, or give bond and ſecurity, or they may expect to be dealt with according to law. Such perſons as have demands againſt me (if any) are deſired to bring in their accounts, and, if juſt, they ſhall be paid immediately.

Auguſt 2, 1785. JAMES HUNTER.

N. B. Sundry Tracts of Land to be lett on improving leaſes, in Pennſylvania and Jerſey, apply as above.

For NEW-YORK,

THE SLOOP

NEW-YORK Packet,

JOHN HYDE, Maſter,

WILL ſail in five or ſix days, having part of her cargo on board. For freight or paſſage, apply to ſaid maſter on board, now lying the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet wharff. Auguſt 2, 1785.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed (by adjournment) will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a three ſtory brick HOUSE and LOT on which the ſame ſtands, ſituate in Front-ſtreet, on the bank ſide, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets (the 6th houſe from Cheſnut-ſtreet) containing in front 27 feet, and in depth 40 feet, or thereabouts, bounded eaſtward by Water-ſtreet, weſtward by Front-ſtreet, northward by a houſe and lot of John Gill, Eſq; ſouthward by Peter Dick's houſe and lot, and is conveniently ſituated for a merchant, having large commodious ſtores in Water and Front-ſtreets; ſubject to a grount-rent of 18l. per annum; taken in execution as part of the real eſtate of Peter Turner, deceaſed, and will then poſitively be ſold to the higheſt bidder, by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

N. B. An indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſer for ſaid premiſes.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1785.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, at the Old COFFEE-HOUSE, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick Meſſuage, brick Kitchen, and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of a fourteen feet Alley, extending from Sixth to Seventh-ſtreets, known by the name of Sugar-alley; containing on the ſaid Alley 19 feet, including the half of a certain three feet Alley, and in length or depth 88 feet; bounded weſtward by a meſſuage and lot of ground now or late of John de Willér, ſouthward by ſaid fourteen feet Alley, eaſtward by Richard Dill's ground, and northward by ground of William Maſters, Eſquire.

Alſo, another Lot or piece of Ground, on the north ſide of the aforeſaid fourteen feet Alley, containing in breadth on ſaid Alley 19 feet, and in length or depth 88 feet; bounded eaſtward with eight feet of Ground, now or late of Richard Farmer, and partly with a four feet Alley, and northward by ground of William Maſters, Eſq; taken in execution as the eſtate of George Rouſiz, late deceaſed, by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed (by adjournment) will be expoſed to public ſale, at the premiſes, in Providence townſhip, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of Auguſt next, at 12 o'clock at noon, a certain PIECE of LAND, containing about 40 acres; bounded by lands of Moſes Rambo, Andrew Todd, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Eſq; and the Manatawny road; taken in execution as part of the real eſtate of Detrick Welker, and to be ſold by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 26, 1785.

WHEREAS a certain ROBERT HOGG hath forged orders in the name of the ſubſcriber, and hath in conſequence thereof received a conſiderable ſum, and ſince eloped. I do hereby offer a reward of FIVE POUNDS, to any perſon or perſons who ſhall or may apprehend and commit to ſafe cuſtody the ſaid Robert Hogg, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice.---He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, ſlim made, of a dark complexion, has long black hair, and is very ſlow of ſpeech.---All Captains of veſſels are hereby requeſted not to take him off, otherwiſe they will be proſecuted according to law.---Flatmen and others who bring wood to the city of Philadelphia, and the care of which comes under the notice of the ſubſcriber, are again required not to accept any orders but what are immediately under his ſignature. All reaſonable charges, excluſive of the reward, will be allowed; and this publication is intended for the benefit of the community at large, that they may be upon their guard againſt impoſition.

An additional reward of FORTY SHILLINGS is offered by JOHN SICKLER, for apprehending the ſaid Robert Hogg. And if any maſter of a veſſel before the publication of this advertiſement has taken him off, the ſubſcriber will pay the expence of his return paſſage, if brought back, beſides the above reward. ‡ ROBERT LUMSDEN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Towamenſing, and county of Montgomery, two brown milch COWS. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

June 27, 1785. ¶ JOHN LUKENS.

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London and Briſtol, and to be Sold by WILLIAM CRAIG, at his Store in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe,

A neat aſſortment of GOODS,

On the loweſt Terms for Caſt or ſhort Credit.

SUPERFINE and ſecond broadcloths, rattinets, ſhalloons, durants, calimancoes, moreens, crapes, camblets, hairbines, flannels, fuſtians and jeans, corduroys, faggathies, white and brown buckrams, glazed and brown linens, Iriſh ditto, cotton and linen checks and ſtripes, India and other calicoes and cottons, Oznabrigs, ſcarf twiſt, death-head and baſket buttons, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, ſilver plated and double gilt yellow buttons, duncomb ditto, ſhirt ditto, Scotch and coloured threads, ſewing ſilks, beſt large plain Barcelona handkerchiefs, printed and check ditto, kenting ditto, white fatſnets and perſians, black ſattin, table-cloths, clouting diaper, beſt Hyſon and Souchong tea of the firſt quality, black ſtraw and Leghorn hats, ſilk velvets, ſhoe-buckles, ſtirrups and bridle bits, plated ditto, ſaddlers web and tacks, 3d, 4d and 20d nails, frying pans, flat-irons, taylors ſhears, worſted bindings, Tully and Scotch garters, Slates, China cups, ſaucers and bowls by the box, queens-ware by the crate, long and ſhort pipes, ſhovels and ſpades, cotton and jack cards, ivory and horn combs, candleſticks, locks, muſlins, felt hats, white and black gauzes, Muſcovado ſugar, red and white lead, Spaniſh brown, verdigreaſe, powder and ſhot, cambricks and lawns, long lawns, womens leather gloves and mitts, ſilk and worſted ditto, mens beaver pelt ditto, fans, nankeens, Bengals, ribbons, ſilk Marſeilles quilting, ſilk, thread and worſted ſtockings.

A Houſe to be lett in Strawberry-alley; ſecond crop Graſs to be lett. †

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, next door to Dr. Delany's, the corner of Second-ſtreet; the houſe is three ſtories high, 35 feet front, has four rooms on a floor, with good cellars under the whole.

ALSO, a PIECE of MEADOW, on Greenwich Iſland, adjoining William Shipley and William Craig's meadows, containing about 8 acres, in good order, is now on a leaſe of four years from next March, to good tenants, at 40l. per annum, which they will either give up or continue as may be agreeable to the purchaſer. For terms, apply to THOMAS FRANKLIN.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1785. t. b. c. t. f.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Captain JOHN M'CALLUM, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, either by bond, note or book-debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

Philad. July 26, 1785. ¶ THOMAS WYLIE, SAMUEL JERVIS, } Executors.

BY virtue of a certain Writ from the Comptroller-General's Office, to me directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, on MONDAY, the 15th day of Auguſt next, at the Premiſes, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a Plantation or Tract of LAND, ſituate in Londonderry townſhip and Mountjoy townſhip, in the counties of Lancaſter and Dauphin, containing about 500 acres, lying on both ſides of the Connewaga creek; there are about 200 acres of cleared land, out of which are about 30 acres of cleared meadow, and a great deal more can be made. The upland is as good as any on the ſaid Connewaga creek, with two log dwelling houſes, barn and ſtables, and an excellent ſeat to build a merchant and ſaw-mill. Late the property of William Hay, Eſq; ſeized and taken in execution.---Due attendance and credit will be given at the day of ſale, by

§ THOMAS EDWARDS, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On MONDAY, the twenty-ſecond day of Auguſt next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 168 acres, ſituate in New-Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, late the eſtate of Samuel Brown, deceaſed. On the premiſes are a ſquared log dwelling-houſe, a ſtone ſpring-houſe with a never failing ſpring in it, a large log barn with a threſhing-floor in the middle and mows on each ſide, alſo an excellent bearing orchard, with divers kinds of other fruit trees, 8 or 10 acres of good meadow ground, part watered, and more may be made, alſo a ſufficient quantity of woodland. The purchaſer ſhall have poſſeſſion the firſt of April next. Likewiſe, will be ſold the ſame day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, another PLANTATION, ſituate in Norriton townſhip and county aforeſaid, containing 105 acres of land, all late the eſtate of Samuel Brown, deceaſed; on the premiſes are a good ſtone and lime dwelling-houſe, a new ſtone and lime ſpring-houſe, with a never failing ſpring in it, a good log barn, a large bearing orchard of excellent fruit, 12 or 14 acres of good meadow, and more may be made and watered, a ſufficient quantity of woodland. Diſtant from Philadelphia 18 miles, and 1½ from the county town. The purchaſer to have poſſeſſion the firſt of April next. Due attendance will be given, and the terms made eaſy, by

§ ANN BROWN and JOHN BROWN. } Execut.

July 30, 1785.

THE partnerſhip of JOSEPH JENKS and Co. being diſſolved a conſiderable time paſt, thoſe indebted are requeſted to pay their reſpective balances to Joſeph Jenks. And as there is a neceſſity of ſettling their affairs as ſoon as poſſible, thoſe accounts out-ſtanding after the 15th of September next, will be put in ſuit for recovery without further notice.

July 20, 1785. § JOSEPH JENKS & Co.

Great-Egg-Harbour, July 17, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all that have any demands againſt the eſtate of ELIJAH BARRET, late of Great Egg-Harbour, deceaſed, to bring in their accounts properly proved for ſettlement. Alſo all perſons that are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment.

† THOMAS CHAMPION, Executor.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 2, 1785.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber (living in the diſtrict of Southwark) on the firſt inſtant, an apprentice lad, named BENJAMIN MOFFET, by trade a calker; he is about 18 years of age, blind of his right eye, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on, when he went away, a round blue jacket, white trowſers, check ſhirt, and a round hat, bound; he alſo took with him his maſter's working tools, marked C. M. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHRISTOPHER MARTIN, Calker.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. ‡

STRAYED or STOLEN, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheltenham townſhip, Montgomery county, two bay MARES, one of them about 14 hands high, and ſome ſaddle marks, the other not quite ſo high, both ſhod before, and are natural pacers. Whoever brings ſaid mares, or gives information, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by WILLIAM PORTER. † July 18, 1785.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, inn-keeper, on Haverford road, a bay HORSE, about 7 years old, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

July 10, 1785. ¶ LLEWELYN TAYLOR.

BOULTING CLOTHS,

A VERY extenfive and complete aſſortment of ſuperfine, middling and coarſe, ſuitable to every branch of the *Boulting Buſineſs*, lately imported, and are for ſale on reaſonable terms, by

ROBERT LEWIS & SONS,

At their ſtore on Stamper's wharff, next below the Drawbridge, or in Spruce-ſtreet, three doors from Third-ſtreet.

MILLERS, and others, may be furniſhed with Boulting Cloths, *remarkably fine*, and of ſuperior quality and texture to any we have yet known imported into America :---Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very difficult article, may have proper directions (if required) in making choice of ſuch cloths as will certainly anſwer the ſeveral purpoſes for which they may be deſigned, according to the different qualities of wheat, and modes of manufacturing in the various parts of the United States: Alſo, directions for affixing them on reels in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended, as well as the different methods of laying out and dreſſing French burr millſtones. Thoſe who purchaſe quantities to retail, a reaſonable diſcount will be made to them.

Mill-ſtones of all ſizes, of the beſt grit for merchant or country work, or to run with a French burr, ever yet experienced in this ſtate, and two Cologne ſtones, are alſo for ſale at the loweſt rates. July 26, 1785. t.f.

THOMAS FORREST,

Has for SALE, at his OFFICE, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, five doors above the ſign of the Black Horſe, and nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where he tranſacts in the moſt extenſive manner, every kind of buſineſs relative to ſtocks.

BANK STOCK.

The different kinds of certificates iſſued by the United States, particularly the certificates of this ſtate, made receivable in payment for land in the Old and New Purchaſe.

Loan-Office certificates, depreciation funded on the exciſe, State Money of the emiſſion of April, 1781, for patenting land, Maſſachuſetts and Maryland Loan-Office certificates, depreciation ditto, ſtate money, and every kind of certificates and monies of this, or any other ſtate in the union, are bought and ſold.

He buys and ſells on commiſſion, all kinds of

Merchandize, Bills of Exchange, &c.

Any perſons reſiding in this, or any of the United States, who will ſend their orders to his office, may depend on having their buſineſs tranſacted with as much care as if they themſelves were perſonally preſent, and thoſe who ſhall pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may rely on his utmoſt exertion for their intereſt, and part of the money advanced, if required.

He will exchange Loan-Office certificates, Stelle's and final ſettlements funded by the late law, for depreciation certificates, and others unfunded, at their current prices. July 27. t. f.

LANDS for PUBLIC SALE.

To be SOLD by public vendue, at the Vendue Store, in Baltimore-town, and the ſale to commence on the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until all are ſold.

ABOUT 4650 acres of very valuable LAND, the property of the Baltimore Company; viz. Orange, containing about 2800 acres, adjoining ſaid town, the greater part of it very well wooded, the ſoil tolerable good, and lays well for farming.-----Philipſburgh, containing about 900 acres, lays nearly adjoining ſaid town, and on the banks of Patapſco river and Harris's creek, where the navigation is very good, and there may be ſeveral good and commodious ſhip-yards eaſily made;----this tract abounds with different kinds of timber and fire wood, and contains ſeveral ſwamps and valleys, which may be eaſily made into valuable meadow, and a conſiderable quantity of the up-land well adapted to farming.---Gorſuch, containing about 500 acres; this tract lays adjoining Philipſburgh, and extends down to the point oppoſite the fort, which forms the mouth of our harbour, and lays two miles on navigable water; there has been formerly a few acres of this land cleared; but the remainder of it abounds with large lofty timber, chiefly white oak of the firſt quality for ſhip-building and with fire wood; on this tract there is a very large proportion of valuable meadow and up-land of the firſt quality for farming.---In ſhort, the many advantages it has over moſt other lands, renders it the admiration of all who examine it.

Three ſmall tracts, laying round the old Mount Royal Forge, on both ſides of Jones's Falls, about one and a half miles from ſaid town, containing about 250 acres; on this land there are three excellent mill-ſeats, on one of which ſtands the old forge, with other conſiderable improvements.-----About one half of theſe tracts is very well wooded; but what adds exceedingly to its value, there are a conſiderable number of quarries of excellent ſtone for building.

Bare-Hills, containing about 200 acres, laying about ſix miles from ſaid town, in the neighbourhood of Col. Darby Lux, and will be particularly deſcribed at the time of ſale.

The whole of theſe lands will be laid off in lots of various ſizes, according to their ſituations, and as it may be thought will beſt ſuit the purchaſers. As there are many beautiful ſituations for Gentlemen's country ſeats, a number of lots will be laid off for that purpoſe, and the remainder in mill ſeats, ſtone quarries, gardens and farms.

The terms of ſale of theſe lands are the one tenth of the purchaſe money of the three tracts, laying round Mount Royal forge, to be paid down the next day after the ſale, and bonds with approved ſecurity, payable in five years from that date on intereſt, to be paid annually, for the reſidue;---and for the remaining tracts, one twentieth part of the purchaſe money to be paid down the next day after the ſale, and bond with intereſt in the ſame manner as aforeſaid, for the reſidue.

Plats of the whole will be made out in a ſhort time for the examination of the public---any perſons deſirous of viewing Philipſburgh, or Gorſuch, before the day of ſale, are requeſted to apply to Mr. Miles Love, living on the latter; thoſe who may be deſirous to view the other lands, are requeſted to apply to Capt. Zachariah Mackubin, ſurveyor on Howard's hill, Baltimore. Attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by

ABRAHAM VAN BIBBER,
CLEMENT BROOKE,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

BALTIMORE, July 1, 1785.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 17th inſtant out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, a bright bay HORSE, 13 years old, 15 hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, and ſome ſaddle marks on his back, natural pacer, has neither brand nor ear-mark. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get him again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by July 23. § PHILIP MOORE.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Colonel LEWIS GRONOW, deceaſed, will be expoſed to Public SALE, on the Premiſes, on the 8th day of September next, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the Great Valley, Cheſter county, about 22 miles from Philadelphia, containing upwards of 200 acres, about one half thereof cleared, the remainder well timbered. There is a large proportion of excellent meadow thereon, watered by that never-failing ſtream, known by the name of the Valley Creek, which runs through the ſaid tract and affords a convenience for erecting any kind of water works. On the premiſes are a well finiſhed two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, a good barn, ſtables and other out-houſes, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a never-failing ſpring, a young bearing orchard and other improvements; the arable land is naturally productive of all kinds of grain, and may be eaſily kept ſo, as there is plenty of limeſtone on ſaid tract; it is pleaſantly ſituated, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to a number of Merchant Mills, and places of Worſhip of different denominations. Credit will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, upon giving ſecurity. Attendance will be given and the conditions made known, at the time and place of ſale, by JOHN BEATON,) Executors.
July 18, 1785. § DAVID DAVIS,)

Philadelphia, July 20, 1785.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed (by adjournment) will be expoſed to Public SALE, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of Auguſt next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Houſe of JAMES LUKENS, in Briſtol townſhip, on the road leading from Germantown to Jenkintown, where the Lime-kiln road croſſes the ſame---All the GOODS and CHATTLES of the ſaid James Lukens, conſiſting of rye, corn and flax in the ground, houſhold goods, farming utenſils, one cow, hogs, a mare and colt, and ſundries.---As alſo at the ſame time will be ſold, the houſe and lot whereon the ſaid James now lives, containing two acres of land, a two ſtory ſtone houſe, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, with ſundry fruit trees and garden thereon, being near eight miles from Philadelphia; taken in execution as the property of ſaid James Lukens, and to be ſold, by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to Public SALE, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of Auguſt next, at 6 o'clock in the Evening; a three ſtory brick HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, appurtenant thereto, ſituate on the north-weſt corner of Vine and Third-ſtreets, having a front on Vine-ſtreet 48 feet, and on Third-ſtreet 36 feet. The Houſe is built of the beſt materials, and finiſhed in a workman-like manner, and few buildings in this city can equal it in convenience, for either private or public buſineſs; it ſtands on the higheſt ground in the city; and from the top of the building, which has a Chineſe railing round the whole, you have a fair view of the river Delaware and the city and liberties. The premiſes ſubject to a ground-rent of 30l. per annum; late the property of James Kinnear, and to be ſold by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to Public SALE, on the Premiſes, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of Auguſt enſuing, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. A moiety or half part of 300 acres of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Sadſbury, bounded by lands of Thomas Truman, James M'Clellan and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Gravenor Marſh, and to be ſold by ¶
Cheſter, July 25, 1785. WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public SALE, at the houſe of Daniel Stevor, in Weſt Nantmill, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of Auguſt enſuing, at 3 o'clock P. M. one undivided fifth part of a MESSUAGE, and TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nantmill, containing 158 acres, more or leſs, ſubject to the widow's dower; bounded by lands of Samuel Cunningham, James Hanna, John Sook, and Robert Matthews. Late the eſtate of John Graham, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by ¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.
Cheſter, July 25, 1785.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public SALE, on the Premiſes, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of Auguſt enſuing, at 2 o'clock P. M. A TRACT of LAND, with 2 Meſſuages thereon, a large proportion of well watered meadow, and a ſufficient quantity of woodland, well timbered; ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-town, containing 250 acres; bounded by lands of Thomas Darlington, Jacob Yearſley, Titus and Thomas Taylor, and lands of Mary Norris. All late the eſtate of John Hunt, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by ¶
Cheſter, July 25, 1785. WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, July 25, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 20th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Lot of Land, containing one acre, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Charleſtown, bounded by lands of Benjamin Langſtreath, and by the great road leading from the Valley Forge to Warwick furnace; late the eſtate of Alexander M'Calla, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by
§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

THE ſubſcriber requeſts all perſons who have any demands againſt him, to meet him at the GOAL in this city, on the 15th day of Auguſt next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, in order to ſettle with them as far as in his power, otherwiſe he intends applying to the Honorable General Aſſembly, at their next ſitting, for relief from his long impriſonment.
Philad. July 27, 1785. LEVI RUBEN.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Williſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, an Iriſh ſervant man, named HENRY KAIN, about twenty-two years of age, brown hair, thin viſaged, about five feet ſeven inches high, had on and took with him, a blue ſurtout with a red collar and baſket buttons, a new coatee, fleſh coloured coat, lined with lincey, two jackets, one brown, filled with cotton, the other a light colour lappelled, with one row of buttons taken off, two pair of breeches, one light coloured cloth, the other of good jean, three or four pair of ribbed ſtockings, one of linen, large braſs carved buckles in his ſhoes, two ſhirts, the one fine and the other coarſe, marked H. K. on the Boſom, a large wool hat almoſt new, is ſuppoſed to have gone with his brother, Francis Kain, an idle ill diſpoſed fellow, that keeps wandering about the neighbourhood, ſuppoſed to have gone towards Fort Pitt. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have Six Pounds and reaſonable charges, if within 50 miles, and if upwards of 50 ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by
July 20, 1785. † JOHN TAYLOR.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE ſubſcriber purpoſes offering himſelf as a Candidate for the Coroner's Office at the enſuing Election. Should he be favored with your votes and intereſt, it ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by your friend and humble ſervant,
JOHN LEACOCK.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

WARDENS-OFFICE, July 25, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Buoy which was placed on the upper part of the Fourteen Feet Bank is taken up, and a new one placed on the Flat Ground below the ſaid Shoal; which the ſeveral Printers of News-papers in the city are requeſted to publiſh in their papers.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward,

RUN AWAY laſt Sunday night, the 17th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, near Mayberry's Forge, in Marlborough townſhip, Montgomery county, a German ſervant MAN, named JOHN HARTMAN, a Stocking Weaver by trade; had on when he went away, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, a pair of pumps with braſs buckles, two ſhirts, whereof one is clean, a half worn fine hat, a blue coloured handkerchief, he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, near 20 years old, he wore a queu when I bought him, but has cut the ſame and kept it with him, being red coloured, ſo that it is my opinion, he will faſten it again, that he might not be found out; he has a thin long ſpeckled face, a reddiſh beard, ſaid he had been ſick about twelve months. He was born in the county of Swartſbourg, in Germany. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that I can get him again, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS if brought home, paid by
July 25, 1785. ¶ MATTHIAS SHEIFELE.

N. B. All Captains of veſſels and others are forbid to take him away at their peril.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLACE on the weſt ſide of Germantown road, at the Five Mile Run; there are erected on the ſaid place a two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, a two ſtory frame houſe adjoining, ſmoke houſe, barn and ſtable; in one of the cellars is an excellent ſpring of water, which ſerves for a ſpring-houſe. Said place contains upwards of 12 acres, chiefly meadow, with a good orchard and kitchen garden, has a pleaſant ſituation, and would ſuit, with little improvement, for a gentleman's country ſeat or tanyard, for which it has every conveniency. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN BAKER, in Second-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets. †

STRAYED or STOLEN out of a paſture in the commons, on the 20th of June laſt, a bay HORSE, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, with a ſhort docked tail, one hind foot white, and ſhod all round with light ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by † JACOB KEEHMLE.

Darby, 7th month 26, 1785.

CAME into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, in the fifth month laſt, a part blooded bay MARE COLT, ſuppoſed to be two years old paſt, no particular marks, except a ſcar on the near ſide of her neck. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. § BENJAMIN LOBB.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 3d of Auguſt next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a Tract or Piece of LAND, ſituate in Oxford townſhip, 6 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 19 acres; bounded by the Oxford and the Briſtol roads, and by lands of Mr. Turnbull, and others; whereon are erected a two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſtone kitchen, frame ſtable, ſheds, and other valuable improvements, and is now occupied as a public houſe of entertainment, known by the ſign of the Seven Stars; the ſituation is healthy and pleaſant for a gentleman's country ſeat or public buſineſs; taken in execution, and ſold as the property of Leonard Kreamer, by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1785.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, at the Old COFFEE-HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of Auguſt next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, a two-ſtory brick MESSUAGE and Lot of LAND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Front-ſtreet, between Pine and Cedar (or South) ſtreets, and oppoſite to Lombard-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on ſaid Front-ſtreet, 17 feet, and in length or depth 61 feet, bounded northward by a public Alley, or cartway, leading from ſaid Front-ſtreet to Penn-ſtreet, eaſtward by a lot of land late of Alexander Hall, ſouthward by James Mutter's ground, and weſtward by ſaid Front-ſtreet; ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 27 18-90ths Spaniſh milled Dollars, in two equal payments, the one in May and the other in September, to Samuel Powell, Eſquire.---Alſo, a certain yearly ground-rent of 34 Spaniſh milled Dollars, or value thereof, in lawful money of Pennſylvania, charged on and iſſuing out of a lot of land, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in length 66 feet, contiguous to the lot herein before deſcribed; bounded weſtward by the ſame, ſouthward by ground of Samuel Powell, Eſq; eaſtward by Penn-ſtreet, and northward by ſaid public alley. Taken in execution as the property of David Clark, cordwainer, and to be ſold, by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1785.

BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, at the Old COFFEE-HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of Auguſt next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, Strawberry-Hill PLANTATION, conſiſting of three contiguous tracts of land, ſituate about three miles from the city of Philadelphia, between Frankfort and Germantown roads, viz. No. 1, Containing 41¼ acres, nearly one half whereof is meadow, the remainder arable land; whereon are erected a ſpacious ſtone manſion-houſe, two ſtories high, ſituate on an eminence, and commanding an extenſive proſpect; a ſtone ſpring-houſe, a large ſtone barn, ſtables and other out-houſes. No. 2, Containing about 20 acres of woodland and meadow. No. 3, Containing about 12½ acres, about one third whereof is meadow, the remainder arable land.----There is a ſtream of water running through the whole of the tracts abovementioned.---Credit will be given for part of the purchaſe monies, the purchaſers giving ſecurity and paying intereſt for the ſame. The above is taken in execution as the eſtate late of Dr. John Kearſley, deceaſed, by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

N. B. Draughts of the premiſes may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe and Sheriff's office, and further information obtained, by applying to Hilary Baker.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1785. THE NUMB. 2880.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1785.

Books & Stationary,

A general ASSORTMENT, imported from LONDON, and to be SOLD on the moſt reaſonable TERMS, by

William and *David Hall*,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, in *Market-ſtreet*,

ANDREWS's REMARKS on Engliſh and French Ladies, Art of Speaking,
Age of Louis XV,
Barclay's Apology, Bartlet's Farriery,
Blackſtone's Commentaries, Britiſh Merchant,
Brown's Roman Hiſtory, Buſton's Works,
Buchan's Family Phyſician, Buchanan's Hiſtory of Scotland,
Burnet's Hiſtory,
Carver's Travels through the interior Parts of North America,
Cecilia, or the Adventures of an Heireſs,
Chevalier Pierpoint,
Church Catechiſm, The Aſſembly's Shorter Catechiſm,
Clariſſa, Cheſelden's Anatomy,
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Complete Houſewife and Confectioner, Complete Engliſh Cook,
Complete Horſe Doctor,
Common Prayer Books, Croxall's Æſop, Cunn's Euclid,
De L'Eſprit des Loix,
Death of Abel, Doda's Comfort, Diable Boiteux,
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Drummond's Travels, Dupin's Church Hiſtory,
Edinburgh Medical Eſſays, Elements of France,
Endfield's Speaker and Exerciſes, Epiſtolary Correſpondence,
Every Patient his own Doctor, Every Man his own Phyſician,
Familiar Dialogues for Children, Fiſher's Companion,
Flavel's Works, Fool of Quality, Ferguſon's Lectures,
Gay's Fables,
Gentleman Inſtructed,
Gibbons's Roman Empire, Gilbert's Law of Evidence,
Gordon's Companion,
Glaſs's Cookery,
Grand Tour,
Hawney's Meaſurer, Hill's Arithmetic,
Hiſtory of the Devil, Hiſtory of Florence, Hiſtory of Greece,
Hiſtory of the Stage,
Knox's Eſſays, Leyburn's Guide,
Law's Works, Ditto's Spirit of Prayer, Ditto's Spirit of Love,
Ditto's Serious Call, Ditto's Chriſtian Perfection,
Laws of Pennſylvania,
Lex Mercatoria,
Locke on Unde ſtanding,
Mair's Book-keeping,
Martin's young Gentlemen's and Ladies Philoſophy,
Medicina Britannica,
Memoirs of the Ladies of Great Britain,
Modern Reports, Modern Entries, Modern Travels,
Morocco Prayer-Books,
Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exerciſes of the Heart,
Muſical Miſcellany,
Newton's Arithmetick,
Oeuvres Sans-Souci,
Pilkington's Jeſts,
Ditto's Dictionary of Painters,
Penn's No Croſs No Crown,
Perrin's Grammar, Exerciſes, Pronunciation, Fables, Letters and Elements,
-----Count Moraux M. le Sage, Ditto de Shakeſpeare,
Pope's Works,
Pringle's Diſcourſes,
Preceptor,
Quincey's Diſpenſatory,
Rambler,
Raynal's E. & W. Indies,
Ready Reckoner,
Redemption a Poem,
Reid on Conſumptions,
Robertſon's Hiſtory of America,
Ruſſel's Seven Sermons,
Salmon's Gazetteer,
Sheridan on Education,
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Statutes at Large,
Spectator,
Stewart's Hiſtory of Scotland,
Steven's Guide to India Trade,
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J. Weſley's Notes on the New-Teſtament,
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Wiſe's Young Man's Companion,
Watts's Pſalms,
Ditto's Lyric Poems,
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Young's Works, &c. &c.

London, Gentleman's and Town and Country MAGAZINES, for the Years 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781 and 1782, in Setts.

The Ladies MAGAZINES from January to December, 1784. with Supplements.

Univerſal, Weſtminſter and Town and Country MAGAZINES, from March to December, 1784, with Supplements.

ALSO,

Barclay's, Bailey's, Boyer's, Cole's, Dyche's, Fenning's, Johnſon's, and Entick's Dictionaries------Horace, Juvenal, Virgil, Cæſar, Cicero, Juſtin and Terence Delphini---Clarke's Introduction, Cordery, Eraſmus, Æſop, Ovid, Salluſt and Cornelius Nepos, Kent's Lucian, Leuſden's Greek and Latin Teſtament, Schrivelius's Lexicon, Beza's Latin Teſtament, London Vocabulary, Selectæ é Profanis, Selectæ é Veteri, and Whittenhall's Greek Grammar.

Octavo Bibles, with and without Pſalms; School Bibles, Teſtaments, Prayer-Books and Spelling-Books; Battledores, Manſon's, New-England and Royal Primers, Chap Books, Childrens Books, ſmall and large Meſſage Cards, Viſiting Ditto, Hiſtory of England Ditto, Harry and Andrew Playing Ditto, Copy Slips aſſorted, large and ſmall Pewter Inkſtands, with and without Tops, wooden Ditto, Ink-holders, Pen-knives, Money Scales and Weights, large and ſmall Slates and Slate Pencils, Temple Spectacles, Scales and Dividers, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Imperial, Medium, Fool's Cap, Pott and ſmall Poſt Writing Paper, Parchment, Paſteboard, Sealing-Wax, Quills, Ink-Powder, and Blank Books of different Sizes, ruled and plain, and Alphabets, Blanks of different Sorts.

MAPS of the United States of *North-America*.

PHILADELPHIA.

EQUALLY averſe with the Street Commiſſioners, to an obtruſion of our opinions on the public, we certainly ſhould not have otherwiſe noticed their exculpatory publication than in ſilent ſurpriſe, did it not involve implications of much too ſerious a nature to be paſſed over without a remark---animadverſion is not our object---we have no reſentments to indulge---and we diſclaim all prejudice.

As a Grand Jury we found ourſelves cloathed with an authority to examine--and we poſſeſſed an inclination to redreſs every public inconvenience within the cognizance of our appointment. As citizens, conſcious of having entertained upright opinions and diſcharged a faithful conduct, we now come forward to maintain what our oaths and affirmations required of us to execute.

We mean not to enter on a diſcuſſion of the powers and duties of Grand Juries---it will ſuffice, as our opinion, to obſerve, that we think every citizen (who holds his privileges in juſt eſtimation) ſhould conſider them, in the receſs of the Legiſlature, as forming the firmeſt bulwark againſt undue encroachments, and as conſtituting the beſt means of remedying public abuſes.

Having premiſed thus much generally, we come to the publication referred to.---The Street Commiſſioners having herein ſet forth, that "conſcious of the rectitude of their *intentions*, they appeared before the Judges of the Supreme Court on Wedneſday, July the 27th, the charges *fully diſcuſſed and conſidered*, the minutes of the proceedings of the Commiſſioners produced and read, they gave a recital of the particulars of their conduct, and the Court unanimouſly declared themſelves perfectly ſatisfied, that the Commiſſioners had diſcharged the truſt committed to them with *care fidelity and zeal*."---On the appearance of this very extraordinary relation, which announced an ex-parte deciſion, we were led to make thoſe enquiries, which ſuch a deciſion (reverſing the preſentment, and impliedly charging us with malice or ignorance) might naturally be ſuppoſed to ſuggeſt--and we are perſuaded that the reſult of our enquiry will ſatisfy every impartial mind that we are chargeable with neither. For the proceedings had before the Supreme Court in this affair, we refer the public to the annexed relation given upon oath by John Gill, Eſq; Foreman of the late Grand Jury, to which ſtatement we have only to add, that four of us, as a deputation, having waited on the Chief Juſtice, he was pleaſed to inform that the Court, upon examining the minutes of the Commiſſioners, and referring to the act of Aſſembly, had reaſon to be ſatisfied with the *zeal*, which the Commiſſioners had diſcovered in diſcharging their duty---and that the Court agreed that no proſecution ſhould be had againſt the Commiſſioners---how exactly theſe circumſtances agree with the Commiſſioners recital, is left for the public to determine---It only remains for us to ſhew that there appeared to the Grand Jury ample cauſe of preſentment; and to do this we deſire to adduce no other proof than the daily obſervation of every citizen or ſtranger who walks our ſtreets---The explanation of the law is not with us---we contend not ſo much for law as for fact---but in ſome inſtances of the neglect (perhaps in moſt of them) the law, as well as the fact, will be found to ſupport the preſentment.

John Gill, *Francis Bailey*,*
Joſeph Wharton, *Levi Hollingſworth,*
John Montgomery, *Peter Whiteſide,*
William Sheaff, *Francis Wade,*
Joſeph Brewer, *Robert Bridges,*
George Latimer, *Joſeph Bullock,*
W. Jackſon, *Francis Gurney,*
Henry Kammerer, *Charles Riſk.*

** One of the Grand Jury, agreeing in the preſentments, but had not an opportunity of ſigning them.*

ON Wedneſday laſt, the 27th of July, whilſt I was ſitting in the diſcharge of my duty as a Magiſtrate at the City Court, I received a ſubpœna by the hands of the Sheriff, requiring my immediate attendance before the Supreme Court, reſpecting a preſentment made by the laſt Grand Jury for the city and county of Philadelphia, againſt the Street Commiſſioners for neglect of duty.------Having acted as foreman of that Grand Jury, ſuch a requiſition appeared rather extraordinary to me; however, I inſtantly quitted the Court, and obeyed the ſummons---On my arrival at the State-Houſe, I found his Honor the Chief Juſtice, Judge Bryan, and Judge Ruſh, on the bench; five of the Street Commiſſioners attended, and the Prothonotary in his place; Mr. Ingerſol, Mr. Serjeant, the Sheriff of Northumberland county, Mr. Reynolds the Goaler, with three or four perſons who ſtood without the bar, were the only others preſent. I now naturally expected to be called upon; but without being ſpoke to, the Chief Juſtice ordered the preſentment to be read by the Prothonotary---This being done, Mr. Ingerſol roſe as Council for the Street Commiſſioners; and after reading a variety of extracts from their books, entered into a vindication of their conduct, and concluded, by inſiſting that no neglect of duty was to be imputed to them---The Chief Juſtice joined him in opinion, and then declaring his approbation of their conduct, diſmiſſed them,---not a ſingle queſtion having been put to me by the court.

This is a ſhort and plain ſtate of facts: No intimation whatever was given to me of the intended hearing---no indictment was preferred; no ſtep was taken by the officer of the Commonwealth; no attorney-general appeared to defend her rights; the preſentment of her grand jury was left to be canvaſſed by thoſe only who were accuſed; the laſt day of the term was thought fit enough for the purpoſe; and the foreman was ſolemnly called into court, not as a witneſs to inform their conſciencies which the ſubpœna purported, but as a witneſs to the diſmiſſion of a charge which he and his brethren, appealing to God, and to their country, had on their oaths preferred. JOHN GILL.

Philadelphia, the fourth day of Auguſt, 1785.

John Gill, Eſquire, appeared before me William Adcock Eſquire, one of the juſtices &c. who on his ſolemn oath declared, that all matters ſtated in the foregoing relation are juſt and true. JOHN GILL.

Sworn before me this 4th day of Auguſt, 1785. WILL. ADCOCK.

Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS,

Be pleaſed to inſert the following communication to the Society for promoting Agriculture, eſtabliſhed in this city, from a gentleman on Wye River, Maryland.

THE perſon at all diſpoſed to improve his knowledge in Agriculture, will find great ſatisfaction from experiments in various methods of ſowing and cultivating wheat, of all others the moſt valuable ſtaple, of the middle ſtates eſpecially.

Being previouſly aſcertained of the ſuperiority that three grains of wheat, in a tuft or clump, has over one grain, it became an object to try various other quantities to the clump; and having lately obſerved the reſult of the experiement, I ſend it to the ſociety, with the hope that they will communicate it to the public before the approaching ſeed-time; with the wiſh too that others will alſo make the like and ſuch other trials as their minds may ſuggeſt.

In September 1784 I planted in clumps, diſtant from each other 6 by 8 inches, of the Waſhington or Egg wheat, as follows;

Clumps.		grs. each.	ſtalks.	heads.	wt. of heads.
					oz. dwt. gr.
7	A No. I,	3 yield	---	---	
7	II,	5	71	69	1 13 ---
7	III,	7	92	92	2 7 15
7	IV,	9	98	95	2 6 6
			261	256	6 6 21
Clumps.		grs. each.			
7	B No. I,	3	57	57	1 8 21
7	II,	5	82	78	2 2 0
7	III,	7	88	82	2 8 16
7	IV,	9	124	113	3 2 8
			351	330	9 1 21

They were all planted at the ſame time, two inches deep, in ground rather weak and light; and were neither wed, nor the ground ſtirred; but A No. I, being next to where the ground was once well ſtirred in the ſpring, took ſuch a ſtart, from that circumſtance, that I exclude it from the compariſon with the other clumps; otherwiſe than that it may be argued, if, without the ſtirring, it had only given 60 ſtraws (as B No 1,) the difference being 29 heads, or one half more ſhews the high value of ſtirring the ground in the ſpring.

It is ſeen, the more grains to a clump, the more wheat is yielded, generally, as far as 9 grains to a clump; others lay even to 12 or 14 grains. The heads being fewer than the ſtalks is owing to the poultry having eaten them. The numbers B were but a continuation of the clumps from A, the diſtance of eight inches in the rows being preſerved between them. B IV was an outſide row (as well as A I) but it was not hoed; and beſides broad-caſt wheat grew to within eight inches of the row. A I had 86 ſtalks, 73 heads, and weighed 2 oz. 8 dwt. 5 grs.

In viewing the wheat, before it was reaped, it always appeared thin, as did the ſtubble afterwards; and it ſtruck me, the tillering (branching) was trifling, and that there was much of ſpare ground; or, in other words, the clumps might have been nearer, to advantage; yet the clumps tillered 10 ſtalks, on an average, light as the ground was; for it was not a proper wheat ſoil, although the moſt of my farm is good wheat ground.

At 6 by 8 inches are 130,000 clumps in an acre: 10 heads a clump are 1,300,000 heads per acre, and 26,000 000 grains, at 20 per head (according to the Muſæum Ruſticum) equal to 26 buſhels an acre, at 1,000,000 grains *of all ſizes*, per buſhel; which ſeems too much for the ſoil on which it grew: But near one half may be tailings or loſt in various ways. From a former experiment in clumps, 6 inches by 6 inches, in good ſoil that tillered out the branches to 32 ſtalks average, it appeared that diſtance was not too near; yet, I prefer, for a field of near 30 acres, to be ſown this fall, 6 by 8 inches, that I may more eaſely ſtir the ground in April between the rows, and again *immediately before the wheat heads* break out, with a ſort of harrow teeth (colts-foot, or rather with little ſtirrers like chateauvieux's) ſet in a ſquare frame on two or four wheels, that juſt ſtride the ridge, which will give ſteadineſs to the frame.

The medium weight of the above 586 heads is 13 grains troy each head: When, in the Muſæum Ruſticum, the mean weight was 10¼ grains troy. Good merchantable wheat of Cheſapeake peninſula, of two fine crops, had 805,000 and 847,000 grains per buſhel. In England their wheat is ſo cleaned and aſſorted, that 700 000 or leſs fill a buſhel for market. Their inferior grain is conſumed at home, and none elſe, as I am informed.

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

In Market-Street, Philadelphia:

The GERMAN ALMANACK,

For the YEAR, 1786.

Der Philadelphiſche

Deutſche Calender,

Aufs Jahr, 1786: Iſt gedruckt und zu haben

By Joſeph Crukſchank,

Neben David Däſchler in der Marckſtraß, Philadelphia: Er iſt auch zu haben bey dem Buchhändler G. Chriſtoph Reinhold neben dem Schwarzen Bähr, und Caſper Singer neben dem Könia in Preuſſen, in eben derſelben Marckſtraß;——bey Ludwig Lauman, Kaufman in Lancaſter; faſt bey allen Buchbindern alhier, und bey denen andern Krämern in der Stadt und auf dem Lande, die da pflegen Calender zu Verkauffen.

Nebſt der gewöhnlichen Calenderarbeit, zeiget er das hohe Waſſer in Philadelphia an, und enthält folgende Merkwürdigkeiten, nemlich; eine cronologiſche Tabelle der römiſchen Kayſer, Könige von Franckreich und Engelland, und dem Zeit-Punct ihrer Regirung, vom Jahr 788 bis aufs Jahr 1786, die Zeitrechnung, das Alter aller Kayſer, Könige und Fürſten in Europa; die Namen aller Governör und Preſedenten in denen vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerica; verſchiedene Hülffsmittel vor Menſchen und Vieh; des Anton Benezets Fortſetzung ſeines Berichts von den Quäckern, ihrer Principia von der Tauf und dem Abendmahl, von Eydſchwären, von der Sclaverey, von ihrer Kirchenordnung, und dergleichen; Bericht von verſchiedenen Arten den Tag anzufangen, das aſtronomiſche und das gemeine Jahr, die dreyerley Arten Calender, verſchiedene Jahr Zahlen, von dem Lauff des Himmels, von den Fixſtern und ihrer Anzahl, von den Planeten und Kometen, von der Erde und ihrer Geſtalt; der Kayſer ein Lied; Liebeserklährung des Schneider Leichtfus worin der Urſprung des Worts "Schneiderbock" angedeutet wird; von den Gerichts-Tagen in Pennſylvanien, Marienland, Neu-Jerſey, Neu-York und Conecticut: Eine Tabelle vom Werth des Goldes und Silbers, und was es Wiegen ſoll, und ſo weiter.

Thurſday laſt arrived here the brig Commerce, from London, by which we have the following advices :---

H A G U E, *June* 10.

NOTHING would give us more pleaſure than to ſatisfy the impatient curioſity of our readers upon the preſent ſtate of affairs; but we are obliged to ſhare with them in the ſame impatience and curioſity, without being able to gain any information to direct us in the judgment that we might be ready to form concerning what will be the final event. The preſent is a time of ſuſpence: the ſcareity of news and events renders our taſk ſo much the more difficult, as we renounce the common reſource, which is conjecture, being thoroughly perſuaded that we ſhould very probably miſtake, and that we could by no means indemnify the public for the errors into which we might thereby lead them. We ſhall only obſerve then, that nothing as yet contradicts the opinion already formed in favour of peace, which opinion has for its foundation, that on either ſide there is not any deciſive movement for war: mean time, the ſame activity continues in the cabinets, and the frequent arrival and departure of couriers, announces that matters draw near to a criſis.

Paris, June 2. Two fleets are ſitting out, one at Breſt, and the other at Cadiz. This armament is pretended to be on account of the late affair on the Muſquitto ſhore, but the public opinion is, that theſe preparations have ſome other, and more important object.

L O N D O N, *June* 8.

According to letters from Liſbon, the American treaty with the Court of Portugal is now concluded, and the Americans are going to eſtabliſh a factory in that city, with the conſent of her moſt faithful Majeſty.

June 11. The total ordinary of the navy, as made up to the 31ſt ult. are, 110 ſail of the line, 12 fifties, 100 frigates, and 40 ſloops.

It is ſomewhat remarkable, that almoſt all the capital Portrait and Hiſtorical Painters, now in England, are North Americans by birth! and, what is ſtill more extraordinary, the greateſt aſtronomer perhaps in Europe, is one Dornforth, from that country, a great and able ſelf-taught mathematician.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June* 10.

Mr. Beaufoy prefaced, a petition he had to preſent from the merchants trading in the article of tobacco to North America, by obſerving that the frauds committed by ſmugglers in the importation of tobacco, were ſo numerous, as to injure the fair dealers in that article to a very great degree; when our imports from America were at the higheſt, and amounted to 1,500,000l. the article of tobacco made 700,000l. of it. The former import of that article into France, was 25,000 hogſheads. out of which laſt year ſhe could get no more than 1,200l. Holland alſo for herſelf and Flanders, uſed to take 18,000 hogſheads, of which ſhe could laſt year procure no more than 5000 hogſheads; from which he inferred, that the trade ſtill had a very conſiderable bias in favour of its ancient channel to Great-Britain; but the modes practiſed in ſmuggling, theſe articles were ſo various and ſucceſsful, that unleſs ſome meaſures were ſhortly adopted by way of prevention, the trade muſt in a great degree be loſt to this country. He mentioned one ſpecies of deceit practiſed between the revenue officers and the Captains of veſſels in this trade, which demanded particular notice. In order to avoid detection, as ſoon as one of thoſe veſſels appeared off Graveſend, the officers who were ſent on board, uſually write with chalk on the ſhip's companion leading to the Captain's cabin, *is there any thing wanting in our way*, which the Captain rubbed out, and in the ſame place wrote, *yes, what is your price?* The officer obliterates this, and in the ſame place thereof appeared the words, *five guineas a hogſhead*, which ſoon gave way to the Captain's anſwer *agreed*; beſides this, when the cargo was landed, the hoops were generally thrown by, and the contents of the hogſhead being opened in order to be weighed, was ſurrounded by a *number* of thieves, under the names of coopers, &c. who ſtole as much of the tobacco as was computed at about 40,000l. annually. When in addition to this, the Houſe would conſider the loſs of time on the part of the merchants, and that the duty on the firſt coſt of the article was fifteen pence per pound, beſides 269 parts of another penny. They would perceive that it was neceſſary ſome regulation ſhould be adopted in order to preſerve this trade. He then preſented his petition in favour of the merchants of London trading to America in the article of tobacco, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The following is nearly the true cauſe of a ſloop of war being ſtationed off Breſt harbour: A few months ſince a report was pretty current that ſome ſhips of war were equipping at Breſt, for the Eaſt Indies, which government having information of, ſent to Paris to enquire the particulars. The anſwer to our ambaſſador was, France is not going to ſend any ſhips to the Indies. The ſhips, however, continued equipping, and a freſh meſſage was ſent, which occaſioned an enquiry. "Where are the ſhips equipping at Breſt intended for?" No anſwer was given; the conſequence of this myſterious behaviour occaſions ſome jealouſy, and a ſloop now remains near Uſhant.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, May 21.

"The ſlow progreſs of the negociations no longer alarm us; as there is no appearance here of an approaching war. The ſlow movements of the troops, ſo far from indicating hoſtilities, are rather aſſurances of pacific meaſures; and the iſſue of our altercation with the Turks, will, in all probability, be like that with Holland.

Yeſterday morning orders were ſent from the War-Office for a ſtrong party of the guards and the horſe, who were on duty at the Horſe Guards, to be in readineſs to ſuppreſs any tumult which might ariſe, from the ſhops in the cities of London and Weſtminſter being ſhut on account of the new tax, &c.

Mr. Pitt was yeſterday ſaluted by continued hiſſes and groans by a great number of people, in his way to the Houſe of Commons; and it was with great difficulty he eſcaped, on his return, from the enraged multitude.

Dr. Prettyman had likewiſe a narrow eſcape, but which was attended with more difficulty, the populace purſuing him, till he took ſhelter in a houſe down one of the private ſtreets.

Yeſterday being the firſt day of the Shop Tax, the Retail Dealers of this metropolis, agreeably to the reſolution of which we gave notice in a former paper, obſerved it as a day of general mourning. There was darkneſs over all the land; the windows for the moſt part were wholly cloſed; in ſome places, only, they were partially opened. On one ſhutter was piouſly ſcrawled in chalk, *Lighten our darkneſs we beſeech thee, O Pitt!* Another exhibited, *A good king, and a wiſe miniſter for ever!* And in all quarters of the town were to be read, *No Pitt; No tax on Trade; No tax on Shops; No Diabolical Shop Tax, &c. &c.* We obſerved upon one window a paper importing that the *Shop was to be let*, and a direction was given *To enquire of Mr. Premier, in Downing-ſtreet*; but the moſt happy perhaps was a ſhort intimation of *Gone to Ireland!* On one of the churches in the Strand, ſome Chriſtianly Spirit had written, *Hang Pitt! Burn Pitt!* which had drawn the following couplet from a gingling genius, whoſe poetry ſeems not quite equal to his patriotiſm;

Let Pitt be hang'd on any tree,
But only burn his effigy.

Some perſons hung out *Crape Hat-Bands*, and other enſigns of ſorrow; while others more ingenious, turned artiſts on the occaſion, and exhibited caricatures of Mr. Pitt hanging on walls in company with certain *vulgar hieroglyphics*, to which, it is ſaid, the Premier bears no very paſſionate attachment. The wits of St. Giles's repreſented the miniſter under the figure of a *Great Boar*, though we profeſs ourſelves not to underſtand the ſatire, unleſs indeed ſome joke was meant on a word expreſſive of a diſagreeable thing, which perhaps may be a phraſe ſtill faſhionable in that polite diſtrict. There ſurely could have been no alluſion intended to the *Learned Pig*; as no animal is more unlike the Chancellor of the Exchequer; for the Porker can do every thing but *ſpeak*; the miniſter we are now ſatisfied can do nothing elſe.

The gloomineſs of London and Weſtminſter, yeſterday, impreſſed the public in general with the moſt ſerious ideas for the conſequences which may enſue on account of the miniſter's *oppreſſive* and *partial* tax on retail ſhops;---the grave and awful mode which the citizens adopted to expreſs their diſpleaſure and reprobation of that impoſt, it is preſumed will induce the miniſter to come forward and ſay---It ſhall be repealed. Silent contempt, and perſevering injuſtice, Mr. Pitt may be aſſured, will not be patiently endured by a generous and loyal people, whoſe greateſt glory would be to adminiſter relief to the neceſſities of the ſtate, provided their proportions were levied with an equal hand. The impoſt in queſtion partakes of no one principle by which the miniſter's judgment ſhould be juſtified; it is oppreſſive, it is partial, it is unjuſt, and ſtill more, it is unneceſſary. The three firſt qualities have been repeatedly and forceably pointed out, and the laſt, though not the moſt indifferent, is equally obvious, inaſmuch as the cities of London and Weſtminſter alone, will produce infinitely more at the preſent rates than 120,000l. which is the ſum called for from the whole counties of England and Scotland; notwithſtanding which, under a pretence of expected deficiencies, in conſequence of a reduction in the rates ſince they were firſt propoſed, the miniſter has levied freſh impoſts on new objects, and thus added further to the diſtreſſes of trade.

The effigy of the young miniſter was burnt laſt night in Covent-Garden, amid the execrations and curſes of a great number of poor ſhopkeepers in the neighbourhood.

A correſpondent recommends to the miniſter, whenever he has a moment's leiſure from the new commercial ſyſtem, which ſeems at preſent to engroſs the whole of his time, that he will (if it be *worth* his *attention*) look a little to our ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies. The french are certainly meditating a blow at them; not a ſhip that ſails to the eaſt that is not freighted with warlike ſtores; they have at this time 4000 men at the Mauritius, a force certainly not for the defence of that iſland. A new corps of engineers are juſt formed in France; and ſo intent are they at Douay in making cannon and other warlike emplements, that they even work on Sundays, a convincing proof that hoſtilities are meditated againſt our poſſeſſions in Aſia.

The emperor of Germany has already, profeſſedly on account of the high duties which we have laid on his linens, in order to afford an effectual preference to the Iriſh, prohibited all our manufacturers from his dominions; a meaſure which is already ſeverely felt, and in a little time will be much more ſo

June 16.

The meſſage ſent from Mr. Pitt, a few days ago, to the American envoy, deſiring to poſtpone, for ſome time, the intended interview between them, gave riſe to ſome degree of ſpeculation. The common opinion was, that ſome difference had ariſen among the members of the cabinets, as to the propriety of receiving that *political* miſſionary on any other footing than as a private agent from our *quondam* colonies; and therefore, that the miniſter could not ſee him, till that point, which muſt decide the form and manner of doing ſo, was finally adjuſted. It would ſeem, however, from the accounts in yeſterday's papers, that, if there had really exiſted any doubts concerning that matter, the good genius of the new world had crept into our councils, and blown them all away.

It appears ſomewhat ſtrange to many, that Mr. Adams, who bore ſuch an active hand in the late rebellion, ſhould, of all others, be the man pitched upon by the Thirteen States as their legate in this country. This is looked upon as no great mark of the delicacy or politeneſs of Congreſs; but, when the matter is duly attended to, it will appear they could not well get paſt it. Who could have ſuch a claim, as Mr. Adams, to be the repreſentative of a body he was ſo inſtrumental in creating? And how could his or their triumph be complete, unleſs that repreſentation was to be in Great-Britain? Gratitude required no leſs from them; and the boldneſs of his patriotiſm could not otherwiſe have been ſo well manifeſted. As to any umbrage we might take at ſuch an appointment, there was no occaſion to think much about it.

June 17. We think our commercial readers too much intereſted in the following intelligence from Madrid not to give it inſertion. The Ordinance reſpecting the Spaniſh Eaſt-India company, bears date the 28th of April laſt. Its ſtock is fixed at thirty millions, nine of which will be ſupplied by the trading company of Caracais united to the former; five by the king, three by the bank of Madrid, the ſame ſum by the inhabitants of the Phillippines; the remaining part to be divided into ſhares of 1000 each. The company take upon themſelves to fit out the neceſſary ſhips for Spaniſh America, freighted with ſuch goods as are moſt wanting in theſe parts, to be exchanged for piaſters, corn and fruit. Theſe will be ſhipped off for the Phillippines, and employed in the purchaſe of India and China commodities. The king, by the ſame ordinance, declares the ports of thoſe iſlands freely open to traders of every denomination, and countries without exception.

June 18. The fire, on Thurſday night, in Compton ſtreet, began at Mr. Copſom's, tallow-chandler's, and after having been got conſiderably under, burſt out again, and burnt with redoubled fury; the flames caught the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, which rendered it a truly melancholy appearance; we underſtand there are upwards of fifteen houſes down, and that ſeveral lives were loſt---the wind being very high, carried the flakes of fire to a conſiderable diſtance, and put the whole neighbourhood in the greateſt apprehenſion for their ſafety.

From the LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE *of May* 3.

IN your late papers of Saturday, Wedneſday and Thurſday laſt, are three publications reſpecting the fate of the unfortunate American Loyaliſts. Theſe all appear well pointed, particularly the firſt, and clearly evince, upon the ſoundeſt principles of *equity* and *juſtice*, that they are richly intitled to the moſt liberal and generous compenſation from the Britiſh nation. Indeed, it is impoſſible to controvert a *right* ſo well founded; nor is there an Engliſhman with whom I have converſed on the ſubject, who has not, with the ſtrongeſt ſympathy and ſenſe of their merits, admitted their claim in its fulleſt extent.

But it ſeems to me, that the true queſtion has been miſtaken, and the time of thoſe writers taken up very improperly, in proving what may be really termed, *a ſelf-evident propoſition*; for, independent of the general principles of *equity* and *juſtice*, the many proclamations of the King, his Generals and Peace-Commiſſioners in America, and of the reſolutions of both Houſes of Parliament, all undeniably engaging ſecurity and protection to the perſons and property of every loyal ſubject, who ſhould ſtand forth to ſupport the rights and authority of this country, has not Government formally committed itſelf (very juſtly too) upon the faith of all theſe acts, and by the late ſtatute appointing Commiſſioners to enquire into the loſſes and ſervices of the American Loyaliſts, unequivocally admitted this principle of *right*, and that the nation is now bound, *by law*, to render them full and ample indemnity? To this plain fact, therefore, no ſuch reſpectable authorities as Puffendorf, Vatel or Burlemaque, are wanting, to prove to an Engliſh Houſe of Commons, what both its own ſupreme ideas of juſtice, and an Engliſh Act of Parliament, have already done.

The only queſtion that ſeems neceſſary to be agitated *now* is, whether thoſe Loyaliſts, whoſe caſes have been heard and reported upon to the Lords of the Treaſury, ſhall, by a vote of the *preſent* ſeſſions, be compenſated in part, or *in toto*, without farther delay, or be obliged to wait till the Commiſſioners have gone through *all* the claims, before any vote of ſupply takes place on the ſubject at all?

It is generally underſtood that, with all the praiſe-worthy diſpatch of the Commiſſioners, and the great induſtry and abilities they exert, it will take up, in addition to the time already ſpent, four or five years longer, before all the claims can be fully compleated. From what theſe gentlemen have experienced, they can, probably, pretty nearly aſcertain, not only what time the inveſtigation of the remaining claims will require, but alſo, what the amount of the *whole* will turn out, within forty or fifty thouſand pounds. If ſo, it is humbly ſubmitted to the wiſdom, juſtice and humanity of Parliament, to conſider whether the firſt ought not to take place in every ſeſſion, as they occur, rather than be procraſtinated to a later period.

The fact is, that *many* of thoſe unfortunate, but meritorious ſubjects, ſome of them with large or young and helpleſs families, are actually ſuffering, at this moment, the keeneſt diſtreſs, from a want of ſufficient ſupport, adequate to the real calls of life; and that *all*, having no capitals to begin with, are rendered abſolutely incapable of adopting any line of buſineſs for the future maintenance and eſtabliſhment of themſelves and families.

It is but for an Engliſhman to be aſſured of theſe truths, and for an Engliſh Houſe of Commons, repreſenting the boundleſs humanity, generoſity and juſtice of a great nation, to recollect, that theſe are the men, the honeſt loyal ſubjects, who, on the call of their Sovereign and country, boldly and chearfully ventured their lives, and ſacrificed their *all*, to ſupport the conſtitutional rights of Great-Britain againſt the rebellious attempts made to invade and uſurp its imperial authority; and ſhall ſuch virtue be deſerted by us in the hour of diſtreſs? or be ſuffered to wait longer for that due retribution and juſtice it has ſo eminently and dearly earned? I will venture to affirm, that *the ſenſe of the nation* univerſally pleads in their behalf; and that the Miniſter, in conſulting this, and giving his countenance to an immediate relief, will not only conſult the true intereſts and dignity of the nation, but alſo ſecure to himſelf infinite applauſe and honorable popularity. Theſe unhappy people have been already too much deceived, and too groſly inſulted in their feelings, as fellow ſubjects with ourſelves, to bear a farther repetition of either, nor is it conſiſtent with an Engliſhman's character that they ſhould; for "a wounded ſpirit who can bear." They aſk but for juſtice, and that their *ſufferings*, by being *delayed* to be redreſſed, may not, as too often is the caſe in life, be *forgotten*, and grow too cool on the minds of thoſe who ought to do them away, and reward their exemplary attachment to Government.

The greateſt queſtion, perhaps, may be with *ſome* (though few, it is to be hoped, are to be found of this ſceptical diſpoſition) are we able to bear, under our preſent preſſure of debt and taxes, ſuch an addition as may be neceſſary to diſcharge the obligations we owe to the Loyaliſts? The Miniſter himſelf has anſwered this queſtion by anticipation; for has he not, with becoming manlineſs and firmneſs, in his place declared, that our finances, reſources, and public credit, are in a very flouriſhing way, nor in the leaſt to be deſpaired of? Can we have any greater or better authority to refute the idle pretext of inability to diſcharge the juſt demands, and reward the faithful ſervices and loyalty of ſuch a meritorious claſs of men, who, as being equally fellow-ſubjects with ourſelves, ought not to be made a *partial* ſacrifice of, nor bear more than an equal proportion of the expences of the war, in common with other Britiſh ſubjects, who, fortunately for them, having their property on this ſide the Atlantic, yet enjoy their eſtates ſecure, with every comfort and proſpect of independence to their families that they can wiſh for.

The mode ſuggeſted of iſſuing debentures on the public faith, bearing an intereſt of five per cent. and to be funded in a year after emiſſion, or ſome other ſimilar, or more ſimple plan, ſeems to promiſe every advantage wiſhed for, without impoſing any new, or indeed any tax at all, to raiſe the intereſt that may annually become due to theſe; for in proportion as the claims are thus to be paid off, the preſent penſions will ceaſe, and leave but a trifling addition neceſſary, to what muſt now, as uſual, be voted for their temporary ſubſiſtence. It would be inſulting the feelings of the nation at large, and the wiſdom of the Houſe of Commons and Miniſter in particular, to argue this point any longer; for the ability of the country, the preſent good ſtate of our finances, our yet great reſources, the flouriſhing ſtate of public credit, the propoſed mode of payment, and the wiſhes of every good man, to reward loyalty and honeſty, if only ſupported by the kind offices and influence of the Miniſter, (for of his Majeſty's hearty concurrence there is no doubt) are all too notorious to be diſputed.

Whether it will take more or leſs than TWO MILLIONS, as one of the late publications aſſerts, (though it ſeems reaſonable to ſuppoſe the whole, when liquidated, will amount to at leaſt double, if not more than that ſum) ought not now to be thought of; for be it what it may, it will be only repaying to the Loyaliſts what we have borrowed of them, to purchaſe our peace with, from the United States of America, France, Spain and Holland, by the ceſſion of their eſtates, and conſequently their families comfort and happineſs. It is not ſo much the *quantum* (the ability of the nation being granted) as the *juſtice* of the meaſure, which in a peculiar manner calls upon us to fulfil the obligations due to that part of the ſame community, who have ſo dutifully performed their ſhare of the civil compact. We ought, from a juſt ſenſe of national character and honour, to adhere as ſacredly to the great duties of ſociety, in this particular, as to our public credit in money matters, for indeed they are ſo intimately connected, that a forfeiture of the former neceſſarily brings on the ruin of the latter. If the nation really cannot, from inability, pay the Loyaliſts, let it become bankrupt, and put them upon an equal footing with all its other creditors, by letting them come in upon a fair dividend for ſo much in the pound, as there can be no juſt reaſon aſſigned why commiſſion of bankruptcy ſhould not be taken againſt the public, when it cannot, or will not pay its honeſt debts, as is every day's practice, by the ſame public, in the caſe of a private debtor.

R I C H M O N D, *July* 30.

On Saturday, the 23d inſtant, a moſt daring piracy was committed in Burwell's Bay, on the ſchooner Sally, Lunsford, Maſter, from Rappahannock, bound for this place, by three men, Henry Butler, Charles Moore, and one Slaughter, armed with muſkets and cutlaſſes. They were cruiſing in a ſmall ſchooner, and after boarding the Sally, they plundered her of her cargoe of dry goods, and ſailed off; upon which Capt. Lunsford went aſhore at Hampton, and acquainted Commodore Baron of the circumſtances, who, the next day, diſpatched a boat in purſuit of them; and from the activity and diligent ſearch of the Captain and thoſe with him, the culprits were apprehended in the county of Nanſemond, where they intended to open ſtore. The greateſt part of the goods were recovered, and the pirates are ſafely depoſited in Hampton gaol.

BALTIMORE, *Auguſt* 2.

The commercial oppoſition of Great-Britain againſt the United States of America ſtill continues; the various accounts from the Weſt-India iſlands cannot leave a doubt of their determination rigorouſly to abide by their navigation ſyſtem. Our trade feels the effects of theſe illiberal meaſures, and it calls upon the people of America to unite in their exertions againſt this and every other ſpecies of oppreſſion.

If America will be virtuous, ſhe has nothing to fear from any nation under heaven; they may diſtreſs her for a time, but her juvenile vigour will enable her to riſe and triumph over every difficulty; as her natural advantages are great, her people will encreaſe, and her governments acquire a tone and energy; commerce, agriculture and navigation will thrive in her extenſive domains, through the perſeverance and induſtry of her numerous inhabitants; and the time will come, when her preſent enemies will be convinced, "that no weapon formed againſt her can proſper."

The ſhip Waſhington ſailed the 29th of June laſt from Port-au-Prince, Hiſpaniola, bound to this port, and was wrecked on the 3d of July following, at two in the morning, on the Great Inagua. All the people on board were ſaved on that deſert iſland, and three days after were picked up by the brigantine Favourite, Capt. Thomas Smith, from Port-au-Prince, belonging and bound to Salem. Mr. John Dumeſte, merchant, of this town, and his lady, were among the unfortunate. Twelve days after they got on board of Capt. Smith, they met at ſea a Bermudian ſloop, and agreed with the Captain of the ſaid ſloop to carry them to Hampton, from whence they arrived in this town on Thurſday laſt. The humanity and kindneſs of Capt. Smith towards them is mentioned with great approbation, but particularly by Mr. Dumeſte and family, while on board of his brig.

WORCESTER, *July* 28.

The preſent ſcarcity of money will in all probability be the only means to bring us to our ſenſes. We have made large importations from Great Britain and elſewhere, and have had little beſides caſh to make payment--all the circulating currency in the United States of America is now thought to be inſufficient to pay what we owe for foreign luxuries---*mere baubles*. Hitherto we have behaved like children, whoſe *money*, to uſe an old proverb, *burned in their pockets*. It is now gone---and it is not likely that when our remittances ceaſe, we ſhall have more credit. This will of courſe ſet us to work, and, it is to be hoped, make us induſtrious, the only way we can retrieve our characters, and gain that happineſs as a people which we boaſted we ſhould enjoy. Nature has furniſhed us with ſoil and climate which will produce us all the comforts of life---nay more, if we but cultivate our lands, inſtead of acting the prodigal and the ſpendthrift, they will afford us all the rich luxuries we can deſire. Does not a man in private life appear ridiculous, who is not worth a ſix-pence, is healthy, but lazy, and ſo fooliſhly ambitious that he will borrow a chariot of one, and a laced hat of another, to make an *appearance* in abroad, while at the ſame time the miſerable wretch has nothing at home to feed his hungry belly, or ſupply the cravings of nature:---Such is the preſent picture of us as a people.

The General Aſſembly of Rhode Iſland have paſſed an act to prevent the paſſing of baſe mixed metals, made in imitation of copper coin, as a currency in that ſtate.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 2.

Extract of a letter from Shelburne, June 4.

"I cannot ſay I am happy here, I do not like the place, nor the leading men in it. I ſhall leave Shelburne this fall, if I can poſſibly ſell my lots. The great folks amongſt us have almoſt ruined the poor, and compel them to leave this and go elſewhere for a living. I really believe the ſettlement will fall through. Nothing but diſtreſs is expected this enſuing winter. Death will be welcome to many a good family. Many have, during the laſt winter, died here for want of the common neceſſaries of life. The allowance of proviſion made us by the King we ſcarcely benefit by, as the Commiſſary, in lieu of proviſion, gives us notes, which we are compelled to part with to the merchants and others at a great diſcount. In ſhort, we now ſee that no dependence is to be placed in government."

Auguſt 3. Yeſterday a Court of Quarter Seſſions for this city and county was opened at the City Hall----when, after the Grand Jury had been qualified according to law, a moſt excellent charge was delivered from the Bench by Mr. Recorder.

A correſpondent who was preſent on the occaſion, among other things, was much pleaſed by the notice taken of the many diſorderly houſes kept in this city---and remarks that the vices and miſeries of mankind are in no degree ſo much multiplied, as by ſanctioning innumerable houſes of entertainment; and that it ſtigmatizes our laws with indelible infamy, to encourage intoxication to increaſe the revenue.---Perhaps there is nothing more indiſpenſibly neceſſary than a ſtrict ſcrutiny into the character of thoſe to whom licences are allowed; and of leſſening the number, if not aboliſhing theſe public houſes,---where reigns uncontrouled a conſtant ſcene of intemperate feſtivity, riot, gaming and debauchery.---Where the ignorant and unwary fall a prey to ſeduction, and wallow in vice, till involved in the perplexities of murder, rapine and fraud, and haunted by the fears of detection, they drag on a life immured in diſtreſs, and tormented by the diſeaſe of intemperance; a ſtate of wretchedneſs and wickedneſs, only to be exceeded by regions of infernal torture.---At length they are releived from this, and hurried away, victims to the fury of the law---a ſcourge for the falſe enjoyments of life, and have their ill founded hopes of mercy blaſted in looſing the protection of that kind providence, the bright gleams of whoſe reflendant luminary ſets, to them, to riſe no more.

Auguſt 6. Notwithſtanding the ſalutary precautions of the Corporation of this city, in their edict publiſhed laſt week, to prevent any miſchiefs that might ariſe at this critical ſeaſon of the year from canine madneſs, which has prevailed very fatally to many perſons in Connecticut, &c. we are informed that two perſons were bit laſt Thurſday by a dog ſuppoſed to be under that deſcription; information of which being carried to a Magiſtrate, the owner was brought before him for examination, and proper means immediately adopted to ſecure the citizens from any further injuries from that quarter.

Auguſt 8. The riches diſcovered at Senora, in New-Andaluſia, in South-America, are immenſe. One gold mine has been diſcovered within twelve leagues of the Preſidency del Alter, where, from fourteen pits, at the depth only of two feet, with very little labour, vaſt quantities of grains of gold have been found. Two other mines, equally rich, have been diſcovered in the neighbourhood.

Extract of a letter from St. John's, Antigua, dated July 13.

"Monday morning laſt, exactly at 3 o'clock, we were alarmed with a tremulous motion of the earth, which continued increaſing in its violence for near the ſpace of a minute, when there was the moſt tremendous concuſſion of the earth ever remembered in this iſland. It filled every ſoul with conſternation and terror, and died away in leſſening, but ſenſibly felt vibrations for ſeveral ſeconds of time. We have not yet heard of any material hurt done by this terrific viſitation here."

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 10.

We are informed by a correſpondent that the celebrated Dr. FRANKLIN had poſitively determined to embark for America about the middle of June, from Havre-de-Grace, with his two grandſons. With what pleaſure muſt this reverend patriot reviſit his native country; and what pleaſure muſt every true lover of it feel, at the ſight of a man by whom ſo much has been done for it.---The paſſing the remainder of his life with eaſe and honor is the leaſt recompence due to his ſervices.

We hear the Honorable Supreme Executive Council have appointed James Morris, Eſq; Preſident of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. of the county of Montgomery.---A correſpondent obſerves, "If amiable qualifications and endowments, added to inflexible integrity, and a diſcerning, liberal mind, can render the good people of that county happy under his adminiſtration, they have every reaſon to conceive themſelves ſo, in approving, in the fulleſt manner, of the preſent appointment."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Waſhington, to his friend in this city.

"The Executive of the ſtate of Franklin has lately concluded a treaty of amity and perpetual friendſhip with the Cherokee Indians; and a negociation is on foot to give that nation a repreſentation in the new Legiſlation. The predatory excurſions of ſome weſtern tribes and Creek Indians have lately given ſome alarms here and in Kentucky; but it is hoped that the Commiſſioners of the United States will ſo conciliate thoſe tribes, during the ſummer, that a thorough peace will, before the end of the year, prevail on all our borders.

"I am happy to acquaint you, that the people of Kentucky have lately held a Convention, and adopted decided meaſures for a ſeparation. They have named their new ſociety The Commonwealth of Kentucky. This will be an occaſion of another deputation to Congreſs this winter."

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 11.

"A propoſal of a very extraordinary nature has been made lately by the Court of Madrid, through the medium of the Earl of Cheſterfield, our Ambaſſador in that city, for the Kings of Spain and Great-Britain mutually to guarantee to each other certain poſſeſſions, iſlands and ſettlements in the Weſtern World, which are near or adjoining to the American Empire. No regular negociation has been yet commenced on this buſineſs, which is but newly come upon the tapis before the Cabinet; but it is ſaid that his Catholic Majeſty, in order to incline our Court to enter into a treaty of ſuch nature, has offered very conſiderable advantages to be excluſively enjoyed by the King of Great-Britain and his ſubjects for ever, in a commerce to certain ports and places in South-America, from whence at preſent all nations whatever are excluded. No anſwer has been yet given, on account of other matters more weighty, which at preſent engroſſes the whole attention of the Miniſtry; but as ſoon as the two Houſes of Parliament break up, and the Cabinet thereby obtain a little leiſure, it is expected they will take it under conſideration, and if the commercial regulations with France are not likely to be ſettled, it is expected that ſomething of this kind with the Spaniards will be adopted. The late treaties between France and Holland, which have given ſome diſguſt to the Catholic Court, is ſuppoſed to be the reaſon of this propoſal to the Britiſh Cabinet."

It is now confidently aſſerted, that the Britiſh Miniſtry have at length determined to give up the poſts on our frontiers, as ſoon as others can be prepared for the reception of their troops and ſtores within their *own* lines, as ſettled by the late treaty of peace. However honeſt and ſincere their intentions may be in this reſpect, yet they will undoubtedly deprive America of the benefits and advantages that would otherwiſe accrue to her ſubjects from the fur trade, in that quarter, this and the enſuing ſeaſon. A chain of forts, neceſſary to preſerve an extenſive communication along their borders, cannot be poſſibly erected this fall, for, by the time the engineers, who are gone to ſurvey the ground for this purpoſe, trace the lines and make report, the inclemency of the weather will compel their troops to ſeek for ſhelter in winter quarters.

One of the moſt important chymical diſcoveries, that of the fixing of mercury, which has ſo long been ſearched after by the curious, has at laſt been made at Vienna, Germany, by a lady of the name of Orbelin, who has for ſome years employed her leiſure hours in chymical operations: This lady invites any perſon to be an eye-witneſs to her having diſcovered a means of fixing mercury, and rendering it fuſible as other metals are, without the intervention of any other metallic ſubſtance; and after its fixation by a proceſs of no great length or labour, this able chymiſt ſubmits the mercury to the greateſt heat, without its reſuming any of its former volatility, the principle of which is abſolutely deſtroyed. On the contrary, this volatile metal becomes ſo entirely fixed, that the greater heat it is placed in the more compact and denſe it becomes, even to a ſtate of brittleneſs. Thus we are indebted to the fair ſex for one of the greateſt chymical diſcoveries of this age.

We learn from Kingſton, in Jamaica, that Charles Kelly, the ſeaman that eſcaped from the ſchooner Friendſhip, on board of which the piracy and murder were committed by Johnſon, Keating and Twentyman, for which Keating ſuffered, and the latter ſentenced to die, is arrived there, and underwent a long examination before three Magiſtrates, in which he made every diſcovery, and gave the moſt ample information for the conviction of Johnſon, who is ſtill in goal, and whoſe trial has only been poſtponed for want of evidence. It is ſaid that he has alſo related ſome circumſtances of Johnſon's cruelty which have not yet been made public, and tend greatly to the aggravation of his guilt.

To my Fellow-Citizens of PENNSYLVANIA.

IN Mr. Humphreys's news-paper of the 5th, is an extract from the minutes of the General Aſſembly of this ſtate, dated the 8th April ult. wherein I apprehend the reputation of their conſtituents (as freemen) to future ages, will be affected.---The part I allude to is, where the Aſſembly, by a majority of 42 to 15 of the members, have declared their "refuſal to a reviſion of the teſt-laws," whereby thouſands of valuable and uſeful men are ſtill deprived of invaluable rights and privileges, granted to them by the conſtitution. This refuſal I may venture to ſay is contrary to the voice of the people in general, and inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of liberty, and the ſafety of the ſtate.

To compare the characters of the oppreſſors and oppreſſed may not be here neceſſary; but thus far may be juſtly obſerved, that many of thoſe who are deprived of their rights, and rendered ſlaves, are men who have always lived in peaceable ſubjection to the laws of the land, borne great part of the expences of the war of this ſtate, good citizens, and merit a better fate---While many of their *oppreſſors* are of oppoſite characters, have paid a trifling proportion of the taxes neceſſary for carrying on the late war (which, if expedient, may be proved from the books of aſſeſſment) are little known, and, were it not to obtain partial advantages for a few deſigning men, would have remained in their original obſcurity to the end of their days.

To enter into an inveſtigation of the propriety of continuing the preſent teſt laws may be the object of abler pens; but having a regard to the preſent as well as future reputation of my country, I am ſorry to ſee a *minute* of Aſſembly that would be a reproach to any people.

It is well known there are but few ſteps between freedom and ſlavery, and that it is neceſſary to watch over *thoſe* who we have placed *Guardians* to our liberties; and that any record that has a tendency to leſſen our ideas of preſerving equal liberty to "all men," agreeable to our conſtitution, and tranſmit to poſterity an invidious diſtinction, ought to be held in the higheſt contempt.

Auguſt 6, 1785. AN OLD SOLDIER.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the ſtate of Pennſylvania having appointed and commiſſioned the ſubſcriber, Inſpector of Boards, Plank, Staves, Heading and Timber, for the ſtate of Penſylvania. All Merchants and others are hereby notified, that unleſs they call on him or his lawful Deputies to inſpect the ſame on the ſhipment thereof, that they may depend the laws to prevent frauds on the exportation of lumber from this ſtate will be put in force againſt all delinquents. JOHN LINNINGTON.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1785. †

TO BE SOLD,

A Large Three ſtory Brick HOUSE,

the corner of Cheſnut and Second-ſtreets.

A Three-ſtory Brick HOUSE, on the weſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Market-ſtreet, extending back to Strawberry alley, now in the tenure of John Conolly; both houſes exceeding good ſtands for buſineſs. Alſo,

A Small HOUSE in Gray's Alley.

The terms of payment will be made eaſy---For further particulars, enquire of SAMUEL HOWELL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 4, 1785.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Orphans Court for Cheſter county, will be SOLD by public Vendue, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of Auguſt inſt. the ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Tract or Parcel of LAND, ſituate in Weſt-Nottingham townſhip, containing about 107 acres and allowance, whereon are erected a meſſuage or tenement, ſtable, and a ſpring-houſe over a never failing ſpring of water, near the dwelling houſe. There are a garden and orchard; about three acres of ſaid tract is good watered meadow, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made at a ſmall expence, and about 30 acres of woodland; bounded by lands of Francis Armſtrong, Joſeph Brown and others, late the eſtate of John Holmes, deceaſed, and to be ſold by the ſubſcribers.

† JAMES CLANEY,) Adminiſtrat.
Auguſt 5, 1785. JANE CLANEY,)

Reading, Auguſt 1, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN DIEHL, late of the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks, deceaſed, to bring in their accounts on or before the firſt day of October next, to the ſubſcriber, for ſettlement. And all thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make payment on or before that time, as no further indulgence will be given,

§ ROSINA DIEHL, Adminiſtratrix.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH ALEXANDER, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts proved, that they may be paid, by ROBERT GRAY, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 9, 1785.

Cheſter County, July 29, 1785.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT is requeſted that all DISTILLERS make entries of their Stills, and the number of gallons they contain, with the Collector of Exciſe, before they proceed to diſtil any farther.---Alſo all arrearages of exciſe to be paid immediately, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt according to law.

No further notice will be given.

§ JOHN CHRISTIE, Collector.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the premiſes, on THURSDAY, the 25th inſtant (Auguſt) at 12 o'clock at noon, a ſtone Meſſuage, Barn and Tract or Piece of LAND, ſituate, lying and being in Biberry townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Jonathan Knight, Job Watſon and John Jackſon; containing 85 acres, with the appurtenances; taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Walton, by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey, Auguſt 4, 1785.

WHEREAS *Sarah Huggins*, the wife of the ſubſcriber, hath left his houſe without any juſt cauſe, and taken a conſiderable quantity of his property: theſe are to forwarn any perſon truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

¶ SAMUEL HUGGINS.

Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey, Auguſt 4, 1785.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his bail and creditors, a certain JOHN EWENS, by trade a taylor, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſomewhat round ſhouldered and full breaſted, dark brown eyes and hair, very well dreſſed, a likely, ſmart, active fellow; his cloaths cannot be particularly deſcribed, as he took a quantity of cloth of different kinds with him, that he was intruſted with to make; he left a diſtreſſed wife and family of ſmall children, and took with him the wife and female child, about 8 months old, of the ſubſcriber; ſhe has brown hair and eyes, ſandy complexion, has loſt ſome of her teeth before, has a hair mole on her face: Her ſiſter went off with them----black hair and eyes, dark complexion, ſmiling countenance. The above woman took from the ſubſcriber a conſiderable quantity of public money, the ſum as yet unknown. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Ewens and Woman, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ SAMUEL HUGGINS.

Auguſt 8, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of DAVID JOHNSON, formerly of Marlborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, but late of Macunge, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, to diſcharge the ſame before the firſt of September next, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney without further notice; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the 15th day of September next, to the ſubſcriber, living in Miller's town, Northampton county.

§ ALEXANDER M'MICHAEL, Executor.

Glouceſter Goal, Auguſt 2, 1785.

WAS committed to Glouceſter goal, on the 24th of May laſt, a certain John Poor, ſuppoſed to have ſtolen the following articles, a ſilk cloak, a pair of ſtockings, a needle-book, a chintz gown, a ſhift, two handkerchiefs, one gauze, with red edgings, four caps, a pair of ſleeves, two gauze caps, a fan, a ſmall new red trunk No. 4, two coarſe ſhifts, a blue linnen petticoat, a ſtriped blue ſhort gown, one callicoe ditto, and many other things. Any perſons who have loſt the deſcribed goods, are deſired to come and prove their property in three weeks from this date, otherwiſe the ſaid Poor will be diſcharged from his confinement, if nothing further appears againſt him.

¶ ISAAC LENNARD, Goaler.

Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, Auguſt 9, 1785.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, Wife of ADAM BARR, much to her grief, has found her name publiſhed in the papers by her huſband, accuſing her of eloping from him without any cauſe. If being often beat and abuſed in a moſt cruel manner, thrown in the fire, ſometimes almoſt ſtrangled by him, at other times thrown on the floor and ſtamped on, ſwearing he would murder her, and other ill treatment, which diſabled her from getting out of bed for ſeveral days, ſuffering both black and white ſervants to abuſe her with ill language, and when her mother came to ſee her, he in a furious manner turned both her and her mother out of doors.---If ſuch cruel uſage, from a man who ought to have been her beſt friend, be not ſufficient cauſe for leaving him, ſhe leaves the impartial to judge.

§ CHARITY BARR.

State Lottery Tickets for Sale at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

BY virtue of a certain Writ from the Comptroller-General's Office, to me directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, on MONDAY, the 15th day of Auguſt next, at the Premiſes, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a Plantation or Tract of LAND, ſituate in Londonderry townſhip and Mountjoy townſhip, in the counties of Lancaſter and Dauphin, containing about 500 acres, lying on boath ſides of the Connewaga creek; there are about 200 acres of cleared land, out of which are about 30 acres of cleared meadow, and a great deal more can be made. The up-land is as good as any on the ſaid Connewaga creek, with two log dwelling-houſes, barn and ſtables, and an excellent ſeat to build a merchant and ſaw-mill. Late the property of William Hay, Eſq; ſeized and taken in execution.---Due attendance and credit will be given at the day of ſale, by

§ THOMAS EDWARDS, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On MONDAY, the twenty-ſecond day of Auguſt next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 168 acres, ſituate in New-Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, late the eſtate of Samuel Brown, deceaſed. On the premiſes are a ſquared log dwelling-houſe, a ſtone ſpring-houſe with a never failing ſpring in it, a large log barn with a threſhing-floor in the middle and mows on each ſide, alſo an excellent bearing orchard, with divers kinds of other fruit trees, 8 or 10 acres of good meadow-ground, part watered, and more may be made, alſo a ſufficient quantity of woodland. The purchaſer ſhall have poſſeſſion the firſt of April next. Likewiſe, will be ſold the ſame day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, another PLANTATION, ſituate in Norriton townſhip and county aforeſaid, containing 105 acres of land, all late the eſtate of Samuel Brown, deceaſed; on the premiſes are a good ſtone and lime dwelling-houſe, a new ſtone and lime ſpring houſe, with a never failing ſpring in it, a good log barn, a large bearing orchard of excellent fruit, 12 or 14 acres of good meadow, and more may be made and watered, a ſufficient quantity of woodland. Diſtant from Philadelphia 18 miles, and 1½ from the county town. The purchaſer to have poſſeſſion the firſt of April next. Due attendance will be given, and the terms made eaſy, by

§ ANN BROWN and)
July 30, 1785. JOHN BROWN.) Execut.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed (by adjournment) will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Coffee houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a three ſtory brick HOUSE and LOT on which the ſame ſtands, ſituate in Front-ſtreet, on the bank ſide, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets (the 6th houſe from Cheſnut-ſtreet) containing in front 27 feet, and in depth 40 feet, or thereabouts, bounded eaſtward by Water-ſtreet, weſtward by Front-ſtreet, northward by a houſe and lot of John Gill, Eſq; ſouthward by Peter Dick's houſe and lot, and is conveniently ſituated for a merchant, having large commodious ſtores in Water and Front-ſtreets; ſubject to a grount-rent of 18l. per annum; taken in execution as part of the real eſtate of Peter Turner, deceaſed, and will then poſitively be ſold to the higheſt bidder, by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

N. B. An indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſer for ſaid premiſes.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1785.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, at the Old COFFEE-HOUSE, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick Meſſuage, brick Kitchen, and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of a fourteen feet Alley, extending from Sixth to Seventh-ſtreets, known by the name of Sugar-alley; containing on the ſaid Alley 19 feet, including the half of a certain three feet Alley, and in length or depth 88 feet; bounded weſtward by a meſſuage and lot of ground now or late of John de Willer, ſouthward by ſaid fourteen feet Alley, eaſtward by Richard Dill's ground, and northward by ground of William Maſters, Eſquire.

Alſo, another Lot or piece of Ground, on the north ſide of the aforeſaid fourteen feet Alley, containing in breadth on ſaid Alley 19 feet, and in length or depth 88 feet; bounded eaſtward with eight feet of Ground, now or late of Richard Farmer, and partly with a four feet Alley, and northward by ground of William Maſters, Eſq; taken in execution as the eſtate of George Rouſe, late deceaſed, by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed (by adjournment) will be expoſed to public ſale, at the premiſes, in Providence townſhip, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of Auguſt next, at 12 o'clock at noon, a certain PIECE of LAND, containing about 40 acres; bounded by lands of Moſes Rambo, Andrew Todd, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Eſq; and the Manatawny road; taken in execution as part of the real eſtate of Detrick Welker, and to be ſold by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 26, 1785.

WHEREAS a certain ROBERT HOGG hath forged orders in the name of the ſubſcriber, and hath in conſequence thereof received a conſiderable ſum, and ſince eloped. I do hereby offer a reward of FIVE POUNDS, to any perſon or perſons who ſhall or may apprehend and commit to ſafe cuſtody the ſaid Robert Hogg, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice.---He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, ſlim made, of a dark complexion, has long black hair, and is very ſlow of ſpeech.---All Captains of veſſels are hereby requeſted not to take him off, otherwiſe they will be proſecuted according to law.---Flatmen and others who bring wood to the city of Philadelphia, and the care of which comes under the notice of the ſubſcriber, are again required not to accept any orders but what are immediately under his ſignature. All reaſonable charges, excluſive of the reward, will be allowed; and this publication is intended for the benefit of the community at large, that they may be upon their guard againſt impoſition.

An additional reward of FORTY SHILLINGS is offered by JOHN SICKLER, for apprehending the ſaid Robert Hogg. And if any maſter of a veſſel before the publication of this advertiſement has taken him off, the ſubſcriber will pay the expence of his return paſſage, if brought back, beſides the above reward. ‡ ROBERT LUMSDEN.

For NEW-YORK,

THE SLOOP

NEW-YORK Packet,

JOHN HYDE, Maſter,

WILL ſail in five or ſix days, having part of her cargo on board. For freight or paſſage, apply to ſaid maſter on board, now lying the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet wharff. Auguſt 2, 1785.

THE partnerſhip of JOSEPH JENKS and Co. being diſſolved a conſiderable time paſt, thoſe indebted are requeſted to pay their reſpective balances to Joſeph Jenks. And as there is a neceſſity of ſettling their affairs as ſoon as poſſible, thoſe accounts out-ſtanding after the 15th of September next, will be put in ſuit for recovery without further notice.

July 20, 1785. § JOSEPH JENKS & Co.

Great Egg-Harbour, July 17, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all that have any demands againſt the eſtate of ELIJAH BARRET, late of Great Egg-Harbour, deceaſed, to bring in their accounts properly proved for ſettlement. Alſo all perſons that are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment.

† THOMAS CHAMPION, Executor.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 2, 1785.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber (living in the diſtrict of Southwark) on the firſt inſtant, an apprentice lad, named BENJAMIN MOFFET, by trade a calker; he is about 18 years of age, blind of his right eye, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on, when he went away, a round blue jacket, white trowſers, check ſhirt, and a round hat, bound; he alſo took with him his maſter's working tools, marked C. M. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHRISTOPHER MARTIN, Calker.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. ‡

STRAYED or STOLEN, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheltenham townſhip, Montgomery county, two bay MARES, one of them about 14 hands high, and ſome ſaddle marks, the other not quite ſo high, both ſhod before, and are natural pacers. Whoever brings ſaid mares, or gives information, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by WILLIAM PORTER. † July 18, 1785.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, inn-keeper, on Haverford road, a bay HORSE, about 7 years old, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

July 10, 1785. ¶ LLEWELYN TAYLOR.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Towamenſing, and county of Montgomery, two brown milch COWS. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

June 27, 1785 ¶ JOHN LUKENS.

STOPPED, on ſuſpicion of being ſtolen, TEN YARDS of STUFF. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to the PRINTERS. ¶ Philad. July 30. 1785.

To the ELECTORS of the CITY and COUNTY of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

MY thanks are due to you for your votes and intereſt at the laſt general Election, for the Coroner's Office; a continuance of your favors at the enſuing Election will further oblige,

GENTLEMEN,

Your friend and humble ſervant,

¶ JOSEPH RUSH.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE ſubſcriber purpoſes offering himſelf as a Candidate for the Coroner's Office at the enſuing Election. Should he be favored with your votes and intereſt, it ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by your friend and humble ſervant,

JOHN LEACOCK.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1785.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed (by adjournment) will be expoſed to Public SALE, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of Auguſt next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Houſe of JAMES LUKENS, in Briſtol townſhip, on the road leading from Germantown to Jenkintown, where the Lime-kiln road croſſes the ſame---All the GOODS and CHATTLES of the ſaid James Lukens, conſiſting of rye, corn and flax in the ground, houſhold goods, farming utenſils, one cow, hogs, a mare and colt, and ſundries.--- As alſo at the ſame time will be ſold, the houſe and lot whereon the ſaid James now lives, containing two acres of land, a two ſtory ſtone houſe, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, with ſundry fruit trees and garden thereon, being near eight miles from Philadelphia; taken in execution as the property of ſaid James Lukens, and to be ſold, by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to Public SALE, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of Auguſt next, at 6 o'clock in the Evening; a three ſtory brick HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, appurtenant thereto, ſituate on the north-weſt corner of Vine and Third ſtreets, having a front on Vine-ſtreet 48 feet, and on Third-ſtreet 36 feet. The Houſe is built of the beſt materials, and finiſhed in a workman-like manner, and few buildings in this city can equal it in convenience, for either private or public buſineſs; it ſtands on the higheſt ground in the city; and from the top of the building, which has a Chineſe railing round the whole, you have a fair view of the river Delaware and the city and liberties. The premiſes ſubject to a ground-rent of 30l. per annum; late the property of James Kinnear, and to be ſold by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

THE ſubſcriber requeſts all perſons who have any demands againſt him, to meet him at the GOAL in this city, on the 15th day of Auguſt next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, in order to ſettle with them as far as in his power, otherwiſe he intends applying to the Honorable General Aſſembly, at their next ſitting, for relief from his long impriſonment.

Philad. July 27, 1785. LEVI RUBEN.

WANTED,

As an APPRENTICE to the

CURRYING BUSINESS,

A young lad about 14 years of age, that can be well recommended for his integrity and ſobriety. No other need apply. Enquire of the Printers hereof. †

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, pleaſantly ſituated on the road leading from Jenkin-town to Oxford, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 33 acres, chief of which is meadow ground and woodland. It adjoins the lands of Joſhua Morris and Suſanna Fletcher, and Abington Meeting-houſe, is part of the eſtate of Joſeph Phipps, deceaſed, and is very ſuitable for a gentleman's country ſeat. For terms, apply to JOHN PHIPPS, Inn-keeper, in Jenkin-town. †

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to Public SALE, on the Premiſes, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of Auguſt enſuing, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. A moiety or half part of 300 acres of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Sadſbury, bounded by lands of Thomas Truman, James M'Clellan and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Gravenor Marſh, and to be ſold by ¶

Cheſter, July 25, 1785 WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public SALE, at the houſe of Daniel Stevor, in Weſt Nantmill, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of Auguſt enſuing, at 3 o'clock P. M. one undivided fifth part of a MESSUAGE, and TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nantmill, containing 158 acres, more or leſs, ſubject to the widow's dower; bounded by lands of Samuel Cunningham, James Hanna, John Sook, and Robert Matthews. Late the eſtate of John Graham, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by ¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter July 25, 1785.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public SALE, on the Premiſes, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of Auguſt enſuing, at 2 o'clock P. M. A TRACT of LAND, with 2 Meſſuages thereon, a large proportion of well watered meadow, and a ſufficient quantity of woodland, well timbered; ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-town, containing 250 acres; bounded by lands of Thomas Darlington, Jacob Yearſley, Titus and Thomas Taylor, and lands of Mary Norris. All late the eſtate of John Hunt, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by ¶

Cheſter, July 25, 1785. WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, July 25, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 20th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Lot of Land, containing one acre, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Charleſtown, bounded by lands of Benjamin Langſtreath, and by the great road leading from the Valley Forge to Warwick furnace; late the eſtate of Alexander M'Calla, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

LANDS for PUBLIC SALE.

To be SOLD by public vendue, at the Vendue Store, in Baltimore-town, and the ſale to commence on the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until all are ſold.

ABOUT 4650 acres of very valuable LAND, the property of the Baltimore Company, viz. Orange, containing about 2800 acres, adjoining ſaid town, the greater part of it very well wooded, the ſoil tolerable good, and lays well for farming.---Philipſburgh, containing about 900 acres, lays nearly adjoining ſaid town, and on the banks of Patapſco river and Harris's creek, where the navigation is very good, and there may be ſeveral good and commodious ſhip-yards eaſily made; ----this tract abounds with different kinds of timber and fire wood, and contains ſeveral ſwamps and valleys, which may be eaſily made into valuable meadow, and a conſiderable quantity of the up-land well adapted to farming.---Gorſuch, containing about 500 acres; this tract lays adjoining Philipſburgh, and extends down to the point oppoſite the fort, which forms the mouth of our harbour, and lays two miles on navigable water; there has been formerly a few acres of this land cleared; but the remainder of it abounds with large lofty timber, chiefly white oak of the firſt quality for ſhip-building and with fire wood; on this tract there is a very large proportion of valuable meadow and up-land of the firſt quality for farming.---In ſhort, the many advantages it has over moſt other lands, renders it the admiration of all who examine it.

Three ſmall tracts, laying round the old Mount Royal Forge, on both ſides of Jones's Falls, about one and a half miles from ſaid town, containing about 250 acres; on this land there are three excellent mill-ſeats, on one of which ſtands the old forge, with other conſiderable improvements.----About one half of theſe tracts is very well wooded; but what adds exceedingly to its value, there are a conſiderable number of quarries of excellent ſtone for building.

Bare-Hills, containing about 200 acres, laying about ſix miles from ſaid town, in the neighbourhood of Col. Darby Lux, and will be particularly deſcribed at the time of ſale.

The whole of theſe lands will be laid off in lots of various ſizes, according to their ſituations, and as it may be thought will beſt ſuit the purchaſers. As there are many beautiful ſituations for Gentlemen's country ſeats, a number of lots will be laid off for that purpoſe, and the remainder in mill ſeats, ſtone quarries, gardens and farms.

The terms of ſale of theſe lands are the one tenth of the purchaſe money of the three tracts, laying round Mount Royal forge, to be paid down the next day after the ſale, and bonds with approved ſecurity, payable in five years from that date on intereſt, to be paid annually, for the reſidue;---and for the remaining tracts, one twentieth part of the purchaſe money to be paid down the next day after the ſale, and bond with intereſt in the ſame manner as aforeſaid, for the reſidue.

Plats of the whole will be made out in a ſhort time for the examination of the public---any perſons deſirous of viewing Philipſburgh, or Gorſuch, before the day of ſale, are requeſted to apply to Mr. Miles Love, living on the latter; thoſe who may be deſirous to view the other lands, are requeſted to apply to Capt. Zachariah Mackubin, ſurveyor on Howard's hill, Baltimore. Attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by

ABRAHAM VAN BIBBER,
BALTIMORE, CLEMENT BROOKE,
July 1, 1785. JOHN MERRYMAN.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 17th inſtant out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, a bright bay HORSE, 13 years old, 15 hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, and ſome ſaddle marks on his back, natural pacer, has neither brand nor ear mark. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get him again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by July 23 § PHILIP MOORE.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of a paſture in the commons, on the 20th of June laſt, a bay HORSE, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, with a ſhort docked tail, one hind foot white, and ſhod all round with light ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by † JACOB KEEHMLE.

Darby, 7th month 26, 1785.

CAME into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, in the fifth month laſt, a part blooded bay MARE COLT, ſuppoſed to be two years old paſt, no particular marks, except a ſcar on the near ſide of her neck. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. § BENJAMIN LOBB.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1785. THE NUMB. 2881.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1785.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS.

Be pleaſed to give the following communication, from a Gentleman on Wye-River, Maryland, to the Society for promoting of Agriculture, eſtabliſhed in this city, a place in your next paper.

THE Society of Agriculture at Philadelphia wiſh to have experiments made in huſbandry, by friends to its improvement. Being perſuaded the ingenious Mr. Marſhall's thoughts, and his manner of regiſtering experiments, as below, will conduce to encourage the undertaking, I forward them to the Society, with the hope they will publiſh them; the rather, as his writings are, as yet, very little known in America.

The utility of experimenting (ſo I think Mr. Marſhall ſays) muſt be obvious to every one; for, altho' a fortuitous incident may be equally inſtructive as the looked for reſult of an experiement, yet the former, being ſubject to chance, may be few; while the latter can be increaſed at the will of the experimentaliſt. Experimenting, therefore, muſt be peculiarly uſeful to the young huſbandman; and, indeed, to every farmer, however ſkillful he is, at his firſt entrance into a new farm.

Circumſpection and accuracy are neceſſary in experimenting; the former to guard againſt difference of ſoil, ſeed, &c. &c. the latter to mark minutely the ſcene of experiment.

The mode of regiſtering experiments is of ſome importance. The accuracy of making is loſt, if the experiment be not fully and accurately *regiſtered*. The following is a ſpecimen of Mr. Marſhall's method of regiſtering. In practice he regiſters the proceſs chronologically, as it is made, leaving blank the oppoſite page for receiving minutes of the reſults or events; and he numbers each experiment, refers to the field in which it is made, gives it a head or title, and conciſely minutes his intention in making it. This he does by way of queſtion, to be followed by a conciſe anſwer, comprehending the amount of the reſult. The proceſs and reſult would be deficient, were they not elucidated by the intention.

In the form below, Mr. Marſhall conſidered the *intention*, or middle column, as the body of the page, the text; the other two columns as explanatory margins. He obſerves, beſides, the proceſs is frequently made before any intention of making it an experiment is formed. It, indeed, is the cheapeſt and eaſieſt mode of making experiments, when the proceſs of entire crops, merely by duly regiſtering the facts in the courſe of cropping, with the reſults, are exhibited to the view in thoſe regular columns.

Mr. MARSHALL's method of regiſtering CROPS in a way that exhibits them as EXPERIMENTS. He therefore ſtiles it,

EXPERIMENTS concerning AGRICULTURE.

THE PROCESS.	THE INTENTION.	THE RESULT.
APLIL, 1776. Sowed the further ſide *before* the hither ſide, *after* croſs-harrowing; the whole was afterwards rolled.	No. I. (In No. 5.) *Sowing Clover.* Should clover ſeed be buried deep, or ſhould it be merely covered? Either; by this experiment.	JULY, 1777. The whole field a very *even* good crop.
APRIL, 1776. *a.* Light rolled. *b.* Heavy rolled, immediately after the ſeed was covered.	No. II. (In No. 6.) *Rolling Gravel.* Should a ſharp gravelly loom be compacted, or ſhould it be left light? Undecided.	JULY, 1778. Neither the *barley* nor the *clover* received any perceptible good or ill by the rolling.
APRIL, 1776. *a.* Sown before ſpiky rolling. *b.* Sown after it. The whole field was then ſwept with a bruſh harrow.	No. III. (In No. 4.) *Sowing mixed Graſſes.* Should the ſeed be deeply or ſlightly covered? Either; by this experiment.	AUGUST, 1777. This field was paſtured. Not the ſmalleſt difference to be obſerved; excepting where the ſilth was fine, the plants are thick; where cloddy, thin.
APRIL, 1776. Harrowed all the wheat with very light harrows, in order to raiſe freſh mould for the ſeed to drop upon; except a belt acroſs the middle.	No. IV. (In No. 2.) *Sowing Clover.* Is harrowing the ſoil, before ſowing clover over wheat, beneficial to the crop? No; not by this experiment.	JULY, 1777. The whole field was equally good. N. B. This belt was neither harrowed before, nor rolled after, ſowing.
SEPTEMBER, 1776. Two lands againſt the road, from the winding of the road upwards, *dry*; the reſt *pickled* in lime-water brine.	No. V. (In P 1.) *Sowing Wheat.* Is brining the ſeed advantageous to the crop? Not---by this experiment.	AUGUST, 1777. It is remarkable that theſe two lands are forwarder, and a better crop, than the reſt of the field.
OCTOBER, 1776. 17 Lands, over. 2 under. 4 over. 2 under. 66 over. The quantities of ſeed equal.	No. VI. (In L 1.) *Sowing Wheat.* Is under-furrows or over-furrows preferable? Over-furrows, when with the ſame quantity of ſeed.	AUGUST, 1777. The under-furrow the ſtrongeſt ſtraw and larger ears, but much the thineſt, much the fouleſt, and much the ſhabbieſt crop.
DECEMBER, 1776. *a.* Ten loads of yard dung (made from ſtraw and fern, with ſome ſhovellings of dirt) an acre. *b.* Not dunged.	No. VII. (In A 3.) *Manuring.* Is it elegible to lay dung to young graſſes on a clayey loom in December? No.	AUGUST, 1777. The whole a very bad crop, not worth mowing, tho' a hay year. The dunged is diſcernible, and that is all. AUGUST, 1778. The ſame may be ſaid this year.
APRIL, 1777. Rolled a diagonal belt from *a.* to *b.* with the heavy roller. The reſt of the field not rolled.	No. VIII. (In L 1.) *Rolling Wheat on Clay.* Should wheat, on a clayey loom, be rolled in April? No.	AUGUST, 1777. Not the ſmalleſt difference to be traced; the rolling, of courſe, loſt labour.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City, Liberties and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE preſent Sheriff having advertiſed his intentions of reſigning his office; the honor you have conferred by placing me on the return the two laſt years, induces me to ſolicit your favors at the enſuing Election for the Sheriff's Office, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged

By the Public's humble Servant,

Philad. June 9, 1785. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT.

To the FREEMEN and ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

INFLUENCED by the ſentiments of ſome of my friends, I take the liberty to offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's Office the approaching Election.

Should I be ſo happy as to be favoured with your ſuffrages, it ſhall be my conſtant care to act in ſuch a manner as will render me not unworthy of the ſame. With the greateſt reſpect and eſteem, I have the honour to be,

Your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

JOHN ALEXANDER.

June 27, 1785. 7/6 3 w. c t f

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, next door to Dr. Delany's, the corner of Second-ſtreet; the houſe is three ſtories high, 35 feet front, has four rooms on a floor, with good cellars under the whole.

ALSO, a PIECE of MEADOW, on Greenwich Iſland, adjoining William Shipley and William Craig's meadows, containing about 8 acres, in good order, is now on a leaſe of four years from next March, to good tenants, at 40 l. per annum, which they will either give up or continue as may be agreeable to the purchaſer. For terms, apply to THOMAS FRANKLIN.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1785. t. b. c. t. f.

To the ELECTORS of the CITY and COUNTY of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

MY thanks are due to you for your votes and intereſt at the laſt general Election, for the Coroner's Office; a continuance of your favors at the enſuing Election will further oblige,

GENTLEMEN,

Your friend and humble ſervant,

JOSEPH RUSH.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE ſubſcriber purpoſes offering himſelf as a Candidate for the Coroner's Office at the enſuing Election. Should he be favored with your votes and intereſt, it ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by your friend and humble ſervant,

JOHN LEACOCK.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE ſubſcriber being encouraged by a number of his friends, purpoſes offering himſelf as a Candidate for the Coroner's Office at the enſuing Election, and requeſts your votes and intereſt for the ſame. Your friend and very humble ſervant,

June 30, 1785. ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD.

Lately IMPORTED, and for SALE, by

HEWES & ANTHONY,

At their STORE on Cheſnut-ſtreet wharff,

A QUANTITY of choice high proof Jamaica ſpirits, Demarara rum, New-England ditto in hogſheads, tierces and barrels, Surrinam molaſſes, excellent old Coniac brandy, bohea tea, beſt Boſton beef in barrels, ſpermaceti and tallow candles, German ſteel, beſt new mackarel, ſalmon, herring and dry cod fiſh, and a large cargo of mahogany. t. b. c. 6 w.

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London and Briſtol, and to be Sold by WILLIAM CRAIG, at his Store in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe,

A neat aſſortment of GOODS,

On the loweſt Terms for Caſt or ſhort Credit.

SUPERFINE and ſecond broadcloths, rattinets, ſhalloons, durants, calimancoes, moreens, crapes, camblets, hairbines, flannels, fuſtians and jeans, corduroys, ſaggathies, white and brown buckrams, glaized and brown linens, Iriſh ditto, cotton and linen checks and ſtripes, India and other calicoes and cottons, Oznabrigs, ſcarf twiſt, death-head and baſket buttons, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, ſilver plated and double gilt yellow buttons, duncomb ditto, ſhirt ditto, Scotch and coloured threads, ſewing ſilks, beſt large plain Barcelona handkerchiefs, printed and check ditto, kenting ditto, white ſarſnets and perſians, black ſattin, table-cloths, clouting diaper, beſt Hyſon and Souchong tea of the firſt quality, black ſtraw and Leghorn hats, ſilk velvets, ſhoe-buckles, ſtirrups and bridle bits, plated ditto, ſaddlers web and tacks, 3d, 4d and 20d nails, frying pans, flat-irons, taylors ſhears, worſted bindings, Tully and Scotch garters, Slates, China cups, ſaucers and bowls by the box, queens-ware by the crate, long and ſhort pipes, ſhovels and ſpades, cotton and jack cards, ivory and horn combs, candleſticks, locks, muſlins, felt hats, white and black gauzes, Muſcovado ſugar, red and white lead, Spaniſh brown, verdigreaſe, powder and ſhot, cambricks and lawns, long lawns, womens leather gloves and mitts, ſilk and worſted ditto, mens beaver pelt ditto, fans, nankeens, Bengals, ribbons, ſilk Marſeilles quilting, ſilk, thread and worſted ſtockings.

A Houſe to be lett in Strawberry-alley; ſecond crop Graſs to be lett. †

IMPORTED BY

JAMES HUNTER,

And to be SOLD, at his HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Chriſt-Church, viz.

A LARGE aſſortment of corduroys, ſilk and cotton velvets, ſtamped linens of various patterns, fine 10-8ths Drogheda ſheetings, half ell black callimancoes, camblets, durants, tammies, broadcloths, rattinets, ſhalloons and trimmings, Tulley garterings, bindings, tapes, bobbins and Scotch thread, linens, cambricks, lawns, and muſlins, chintz pattern paper hangings, knives and forks, with ivory, buck, ebony and ſplit bone handles, razors, ſciſſars, buckles, buttons, fine Iriſh parchment, with many other articles, too tedious to mention.

All perſons indebted to ſaid Hunter are requeſted to pay, or at leaſt pay off the intereſt, and thoſe indebted on book account are deſired to pay off, or give bond and ſecurity, or they may expect to be dealt with according to law. Such perſons as have demands againſt me (if any) are deſired to bring in their accounts, and, if juſt, they ſhall be paid immediately.

Auguſt 2, 1785. JAMES HUNTER.

N. B. Sundry Tracts of Land to be lett on improving leaſes, in Pennſylvania and Jerſey, apply as above.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Captain JOHN M'CALLUM, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, either by bond, note or book-debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

Philad. July 26, 1785. THOMAS WYLIE, SAMUEL JERVIS, Executors.

MORDECAI LEWIS & Co.

Have for SALE, at their STORE in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge,

CHOICE French and Spaniſh brandy, excellent old Madeira wine, claret in boxes and hogſheads, bohea and hyſon tea of the firſt quality, loaf ſugar in hogſheads and tierces, London porter in hampers, ſweet oil in pots, tallow candles in ſmall boxes, a few large anchors, nails, and a variety of ironmongery, copperas, chalk, refined borax, madder, with a very large and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods. §

BOULTING CLOTHS,

A VERY extenſive and complete aſſortment of ſuperfine, middling and coarſe, ſuitable to every branch of the *Boulting Buſineſs*, lately imported, and are for ſale on reaſonable terms, by

ROBERT LEWIS & SONS,

At their ſtore on Stamper's wharff, next below the Drawbridge, or in Spruce-ſtreet, three doors from Third-ſtreet.

MILLERS, and others, may be furniſhed with Boulting Cloths, *remarkably fine*, and of ſuperior quality and texture to any we have yet known imported into America:---Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very difficult article, may have proper directions (if required) in making choice of ſuch cloths as will certainly anſwer the ſeveral purpoſes for which they may be deſigned, according to the different qualities of wheat, and modes of manufacturing in the various parts of the United States: Alſo, directions for affixing them on reels in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended, as well as the different methods of laying out and dreſſing French burr millſtones. Thoſe who purchaſe quantities to retail, a reaſonable diſcount will be made to them.

Mill-ſtones of all ſizes, of the beſt grit for merchant or country work, or to run with a French burr, ever yet experienced in this ſtate, and two Cologne ſtones, are alſo for ſale at the loweſt rates. July 26, 1785. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLACE on the weſt ſide of Germantown road, at the Five Mile Run; there are erected on the ſaid place a two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, a two ſtory frame houſe adjoining, ſmoke houſe, barn and ſtable; in one of the cellars is an excellent ſpring of water, which ſerves for a ſpring-houſe. Said place contains upwards of 12 acres, chiefly meadow, with a good orchard and kitchen garden, has a pleaſant ſituation, and would ſuit, with little improvement, for a gentleman's country ſeat or tanyard, for which it has every conveniency. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN BAKER, in Second-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets. †

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH ALEXANDER, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts proved, that they may be paid, by ROBERT GRAY, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 9, 1785.

KINGSTON *(Jamaica) June* 25.

On Saturday laſt returned to Port-Royal, the ſchooner Rachel, Letmau, having been chaſed ſeveral days by a French frigate, armed brig and ſchooner, ſuppoſed to be guarda coaſtas, which ſhe fortunately eſcaped by faſt ſailing.---The Rachel left this harbour the 29th of laſt month, with upwards of 50 Negroes on board.

Monſieur de Bellecombe, Governor of Hiſpaniola, having been recalled from his government, ſailed from thence a few weeks ago for Old France, much to the ſatisfaction of many of the inhabitants, who had experienced the auſterity of his adminiſtration.

By a ſloop arrived expreſs on the 22d from the Muſquito Shore, the Spaniſh anſwer is brought to our reply to their requiſitions made us ſome time ſince there. It is very evident that this buſineſs is become an object of diſcuſſion between this court and home.

During the ſitting of the late grand court, upwards of 1700 actions were brought, and above 1500 writs were marked. This too plainly ſhews that credit, finance, trade and commerce, are at low-water mark.

ST. GEORGE'S *(Bermuda) July* 2.

By accounts from the Weſt-India iſlands, we learn that two regiments of Britiſh troops are juſt arrived at Barbadoes, one for Dominica, and the other for St. Vincent; that our cruiſers and men of war were ſo watchful of the American veſſels, that not one was ſuffered to go into any of the iſlands without their being in diſtreſs; ſeveral had been ſeized and condemned at St. Kitts, and other places, having two ſets of papers on board.

CHARLESTON *(South-Carolina) July* 24.

The Little Joe, Capt. Ward, arrived at Liverpool, April 28, fell in with the Providence, Capt. French, from Charleſton, bound to London, in great diſtreſs; Capt. French and his crew were taken on board the Little Joe, which was no ſooner done, than a heavy gale of wind overturned the boat.

Alſo, Captain Lyon, of the Matty and Betty, arrived at the ſame place, about 30 leagues to the weſtward of Cape Clear, fell in with the ſhip George, Ben. Curtis, maſter, from Virginia, bound to Oſtend, who had her upper works ſtove in, had their water caſks waſhed away, their carpenter and another man waſhed over, had to ſcuttle the long boat, and throw three hogſheads of tobacco over to eaſe the bows, had but eight men left.

The brig Mary Ann, Capt. Chriſtian, from Liverpool, ſpoke with the ſhip Suſanna, Burne, 21ſt of May, bound for Barbados, all well; 3d of July ſpoke a ſchooner from Philadelphia, bound to Dominica.

Extract of a letter from Briſtol.

"The following is lately received from a very competent pilot, and the knowledge of it may be of much ſervice to the ſeafaring part of the community: Between the Land's End and Rundle Stone lie four ſunken rocks, three of which are in the fair way, and the others nearly in the ſame direction with the ſtone, which renders that frequent paſſage exceedingly dangerous, and notwithſtanding the number of veſſels that paſs and repaſs that way, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that many Captains in the coaſting trade are not apprehenſive of the hidden danger. At low water, on one of the above-mentioned rocks, is ſix feet; on the ſecond but four; the third, on particular ſpring tides, the oar weed has been ſeen above; the 4th of March, Captain Puddicombe, of the Newton-Buſhel, from Liverpool to Plymouth, ſtruck on one of theſe rocks; but the weather proving fair, and wind favorable, by the immediate aſſiſtance of a pilot, with a a number of hands to work the pumps, the veſſel was kept above water, and brought into a port in Mount's-Bay."

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 3.

That a true ſtate of the *fracas* that happened on Sunday evening laſt, and which deſigning men may wiſh to repreſent to the diſadvantage of this town may be known, we beg leave to preſent the following, which we had from perſons on the ſpot:----The officers belonging to the Britiſh frigate in this harbour, walking in the Mall, were met by a ſeaman, who during the late war had been extremely ill uſed on board this frigate; the recollection of his treatment operated ſo far againſt his civility, as to induce him in paſſing one of them to *bruſh* ſo hard againſt him, as to *urge* him out of his walk; ſome words here enſued, and the people collecting to enquire what the matter might be, the officers thought it prudent to make a *decent retreat*; ſome boys, &c. who were near the Mall, followed them into State-ſtreet, where they demanded and received *protection*, but not before they gallantly drew their ſwords, and bid the croud keep off. No injury, that we heard of, was offered the officers, nor were the croud armed with any offenſive weapons.

The Centinel, faithful to its duty, muſt acquaint that there are ſeveral veſſels, now in this harbour, Britiſh property; and which (notwithſtanding the late acts) may poſſibly *wiſh* to carry off proviſions to our *freinds* in Nova-*Scarcity*.

Agreeable to the laws of this Commonwealth, there cannot, upon pain of forfeiture, be exported from any port, harbour, creek, bay or inlet, river or ſhore, or any other place within this Commonwealth, any goods, wares or merchandize, the growth, manufacture, or produce of the United States, in any ſhip, veſſel, or craft of any kind, belonging (either in whole or in part) to, or being the property of the *ſubjects* of the king of Great Britain. *Quere*, If the Britiſh frigate in this harbour ſhould violate the above, ſhe would be conſidered as belonging to the *ſubjects* of the king of Great-Britain?

The drought (mentioned by the Centinel a few days ſince) in the inland provinces of France, was ſo great, when the laſt accounts came from that quarter, that whole ponds of water were dried up; the canal of Bourdeaux was ſo empty of water between Chateaux la Mere and San Santoine that the barges can no longer navigate. The peaſants were obliged to drive their cattle three miles or more for water, and many people had been obliged to kill or diſpoſe of their beaſts for want of drink. In many fertile provinces they are threatened with a great ſcarcity of the fruits of the earth, unleſs rain ſhould have come down ſoon after. The ſame complaints are made in Spain, Italy, and Piedmont. While every generous breaſt muſt condole with the ſufferers by this ſevere calamity, we ought not to be regardleſs of, or backward in gratitude to, that Being, who has beſtowed on the this part of the globe ſhowers and ſunſhine, as bid fair for a plenteous harveſt.

Every friend to America will hear with pleaſure, that that ſpirit of emulation for perfection in military exerciſe, which, prior to the late revolution, ſo nobly diſplayed itſelf throughout this ſtate, and which gave the line of the army belonging to this commonwealth a deſerved pre-eminence, begins again to break forth----A company of independent cadets, compoſed principally of young gentlemen in the mercantile line, has been formed within theſe few days in this town, and which is now in great forwardneſs---Several other companies, and troops of horſe, are now forming in many parts of the country.

NEWBURY-PORT, *Auguſt* 3.

That the Legiſlature have a *right* to tax advertiſements, we will not at preſent deny.----But the exerciſe of that right is, without doubt, at this time, impolitic in a country like this, where money is ſo amazingly ſcarce, that every means of ſaving is eagerly embraced, though by ſuch means, many times the perſons themſelves, as well as the public, are greatly injured.---Such is the caſe where advertiſements are with-held---the public are uninformed where they may, without much trouble, find the articles they wiſh for, and the perſon who poſſeſſes them ſuffers for want of a purchaſer. --This is already perceptible in the Eſſex Journal.---Advertiſements are diſcontinued, and new ones, which were offered, are, on account of the Tax, withdrawn without being inſerted.---And what is the mighty benefit to the State? The anſwer is eaſy----If every paper in the State ſhould be juſt as fruitful in advertiſements throughout the year, as this is the preſent week, the income will not amount to one hundred pounds per annum; out of which (if that is poſſible) the expence of framing the Law is to be deducted---and ſhould it be continued, and advertiſements not offered as uſual, the ſize of the New-papers muſt be reduced, or the price enhanced, for no one can reaſonably ſuppoſe that a News-paper can be printed and ſold for *two-pence*, without ſomething more coming to defray the charge attending it.---In ſhort, the Printer finds himſelf neceſſitated to be as ſaving as many of his cuſtomers are---had it not been for the above-mentioned tax, he ſhould have reminded them of his laſt week's advertiſement reſpecting the publication of Dilworth's Spelling-book, as well as of his *now* having in the Preſs an adition of the Accidence, for the uſe of Latin Schools---together with a true and ſurpriſing account of the Devil's appearing to John Cheſſelden and James Arkins----The latter will be publiſhed this week; but as the price, when finiſhed, will be only five coppers, it appears not to be worth advertiſing, though very entertaining to the reader.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 10.

A few days ago arrived in this city, via Jamaica and Philadelphia, the Honorable Temple Luttrell, ſon of the Right Honorable Lord Viſcount Charhampton, and brother to her Royal Highneſs the Dutcheſs of Cumberland. This gentleman will embark in a few days for Europe. He is the third of the noble Viſcount's ſons who has viſited our continent.

From Jamaica we are informed, that his Excellency General Alured Clark, having ſo highly recommended himſelf by a gracious and amiable adminiſtration to the confidence and affection of the inhabitants of that very flouriſhing and important iſland, the principal gentlemen, with the two houſes of the legiſlature, ſent home an addreſs to their Royal Sovereign, entreating his Majeſty to continue him in that important ſtation, they having entertained apprehenſions of a noble Lord's being propoſed by the miniſtry to ſupercede him; to which application his Majeſty moſt kindly declared his conſent.

The Aſſembly of the ſtate of Georgia have generouſly offered the Connecticut line of the late Continental army, to locate their bounty lands within that ſtate, with other benefits and privileges, on certain conditions.

Auguſt 15. At the Supreme Court lately held for the ſtate of New-York, at the City-Hall of the city of Albany, Jeremiah Arnold, a free negroe man, was indicted for horſe-ſtealing at different times---on two indictments, he was convicted, and received ſentence of death; and his execution is ordered to be on the firſt Friday in September next.---At the ſame Court one Joſeph Johnſon, of Schenectady, merchant, was indicted of a miſdemeanor, for having in March laſt offered for ſale to Mr. Thomas Sickles, of Albany, merchant, two forged or altered certificates of the United States national debt, ſubſcribed by John Pierce, Eſq; Commiſſioner (and commonly called final ſettlement notes) he the ſaid Joſeph Johnſon well knowing the ſaid certificates to be forged---the defendant being tried, the verdict was found that he was guilty, but on a motion for the defendant in arreſt of judgment, the ſame is poſtponed until the next term.

At the late Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery in Ulſter county, James M'Cormick, late of Frederickſburg precinct, in Dutcheſs county, and Hieronimus Swingle, of Montgomery precinct, in Ulſter county, blackſmith, were ſeverally indicted and convicted of horſe-ſtealing, and received ſentence of death; and John Ryan, who was formerly convicted and ſentenced to be executed, in Orange county, for a highway robbery, of which felony he was afterwards pardoned, was indicted for paſſing a counterfeit Spaniſh milled dollar, knowing the ſame to be counterfeit; at the time of his trial, two of the material witneſſes were abſent, and fortunately for the priſoner he was acquitted.

We are informed from Poughkeepſie, that a few days ago two lads at a ſchool in that place, differing in reſpect to their exerciſe, determined on a reference to their maſter, who decided in favor of the junior, which ſo much irritated the ſenior, that, when the ſcholars were diſmiſſed, he ſeized his competitor, threw him on the ground, and trampled him to death. The unfortunate boy's corps was brought to this city on Friday laſt.

RICHMOND, *Auguſt* 6.

On Wedneſday laſt was brought to the public goal, in this city, by the Sheriff of Cumberland, Suſanna and Sarah Beacham, mother and daughter, for the murder of a male baſtard child, born of the body of the latter. The body of the infant was found in the buſhes, with a black ſilk handkerchief about his neck, by which it is ſuppoſed he was ſtrangled. The mother was aiding and abetting in this cruel and unnatural murder.

We are happy to inform our readers, from good authority, that four of the labourers (conditionally pardoned) who lately eſcaped from this city, were retaken in the county of Buckingham, and are hourly expected to be brought down, under a ſtrong guard, to receive the fruits of their labour.

Theſe villains could not be content with the mitigation of their ſentence, through the mercy of our Governor and Council, but, immediately after liberating themſelves from confinement, committed freſh crimes, ſufficient to deprive them of exiſtence, the breaking and plundering a ſtore in Buckingham; upon which the neighbours were alarmed, who armed themſelves, purſued the culprits, and apprehended them.

BALTIMORE, *Auguſt* 12.

Laſt Tueſday arrived here, the ſhip Pallas, John O'Donnel, Commander, from China. She left Macao, in Canton, the 20th of laſt January.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bayonne, to his friend in Virginia, dated March 20, 1785.

"Your letter of the firſt of December came to hand very ſeaſonably. You deſired me to inform you of the extent, freedom, and exemptions, granted to our port and territory; the extent of which is about ten leagues. We now begin to feel the uſeful advantages of the new conſtitution which took place on the firſt of September laſt. Long before your revolution we petitioned the freedom of commerce, with the immunity and exemption of all duties. Our vicinity with Spain promiſed us all the advantages we could expect then, and the glorious event of your independence made us conjecture the greateſt increaſe in our trade; but behold more than ſix months are expired, and not a ſingle American veſſel has viſited our bar. We receive and diſpatch all kinds of wet and dry goods, without paying any duties, or conformable to any kind of formality. Our demands for tobacco and rice are conſiderable, and it is alſo much wanted with our neighbours the Spaniards. Traſh tobacco has not been ſold under ſixty livres tournois per hundred; what I mean by traſh, is ſuch as is only fit for rappee. Rice has been ſold commonly from 55 to 60 livres per hundred. I ſhall not mention the prices of furs, as they are eſtimated according to their qualities, and fetch a very great price.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you that in a little time our port will be a general magazine, where all foreigners will bring in their commodities and purchaſe ours; particularly thoſe from the north.

"Our manufactures are coarſe cloths, blankets, thread, bern handkerchiefs, ſhoes, &c. &c. Our merchants are always ſupplied with fine linens, cloths, and all other kinds of goods, alſo plenty of fine iron, nails, anchors, &c. The Engliſh have already begun to carry on trade with this place. I have ſeen three of their ſhips loaded in the Thames, with a variety of cloths, ſtuff, &c. for this free port. They take in return, wines and brandies, which articles we can furniſh cheaper than Bourdeaux."

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 17.

Very recent accounts from Kentucky confirm the reports hitherto received from that quarter, that the Six Nations have expreſſed the greateſt diſſatisfaction of the late treaty, alledging that the Britiſh officers at Niagara and Detroit had informed them that our Commiſſioners had impoſed on them, in aſſerting that thoſe lands were ceded to us by the Britiſh, and that we were to take poſſeſſion of the abovementioned poſts--That the celebrated and noted Brandt had arrived from England, who united with them in the ſame ſentiment and opinion-----That in conſequence of this information, a Council had been held at the Shawaneſe town, where ſeveral other tribes, beſides the Six Nations, aſſembled; the reſult of which we are unable preciſely to aſcertain and determine---But as two chiefs, viz. Cornplanter and another, with 30 warriors, have ſince been at Fort Pitt, and preſented the papers, exchanged at the treaty, to Colonel Harmar, our commanding officer there, it is conjectured, and reaſonable to ſuppoſe their intentions are hoſtile and unfriendly. Colonel Harmar, after having a talk with them, declined receiving their papers, and obſerved that thoſe perſons gave them ſuch intelligence with a view to excite their jealouſy, and to make them uneaſy, and that they were enemies both to them and to us. The Indians ſaid they always underſtood that the lands contracted for by the commiſſioners from Pennſylvania were to be ſet apart, and conſidered as hunting-ground for both parties, and not to be ſurveyed, and the trees ſpotted, for the purpoſes of ſettlement and cultivation. They likewiſe obſerved, that as only a few of their chiefs were at the treaty, they had not been fully and regularly repreſented. In their drunken frolics they have a ſo declared, that they had never been conquered, and would not give up their lands. They ſeemed the more inclined to believe the ſtories impoſed on them by the Britiſh of Niagara and Detroit, becauſe we had not taken poſſeſſion of Commiſſioners. Theſe are the principal arguments now uſed and urged by the Indians, for not complying with the terms of the treaty. And we underſtand that an expreſs has been ſent from Fort Pitt with this intelligence to Congreſs.

On Friday evening, the 5th inſtant, a moſt daring robbery, attended with great outrage, was committed by twelve armed men, at the houſe of Mr. Audrain, a French gentleman, near Neſhaminey ferry, in Bucks county. While ſome of them very much abuſed Mr. Audrain, others plundered the houſe of the moſt valuable portable articles.

The Preſident and Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth have iſſued a proclamation, offering a reward of FIFTY POUNDS in ſpecie, to any perſon for apprehending each and every of the perpetrators of the above robbery, to be paid on conviction for the ſame; and over and above the ſaid reward, they promiſe free and full pardon to any one of the ſaid robbers, their aiders, abettors or comforters, who ſhall diſcover, apprehend and ſecure any other or others of the ſaid robbers, ſo that he or they may be convicted and brought to condign puniſhment.

Sunday, the 7th inſtant, a negro woman threw her new born child into a neceſſary in Gray's alley, where its cries attracted the attention of two perſons who knew the mother. They immediately took up the miſerable little victim, but not time enough to ſave its life, as the inhuman wretch had bruiſed the child's head, and otherwiſe ſo much injured it, that it died ſoon after. The woman was committed to jail the ſame evening.

Extract of a letter from London, May 6.

"I begin to ſuſpect I have been completely miſtaken in my ideas, reſpecting the unfavourable appearance of the politics of this country, and my expectation that thoſe of the United-States would grow better: I believe the very reverſe will be the caſe; for in America, I can neither perceive an improved ſyſtem of governmen or an increaſe of commerce; and public faith appears to have no other conſequence but the name. We are growing better here daily--------our funds are riſing------commerce flouriſhes,---the courſe of exchange is in our favour from all parts of the world, the taxes are efficient in almoſt every claſs, and ſuperabundant in many: the revenue is reformed, and further improvements are in contemplation.-----Smuggling, that bane to commerce and cancer to the conſtitution, is almoſt annihilated; and all this reform is from the ability of a young man not 25 years of age: He ſurpaſſes my imagination and the moſt ſanguine expectations of his friends; and being the only miniſter, ſince his father, who has diſcovered an inflexible integrity, the world give him unbounded confidence and credit; it ſhould be an admirable leſſon to all nations, and more particularly to the United States, that "Honeſty is the beſt Policy."--------Should this young man (Mr. Pitt) preſevere in this line of rectitude, and poſſeſs the true Amor Patriæ, with an ambition to let the welfare of his country precede the aggrandiſement of himſelf or friends, I am of opinion he will be able to reſtore this fallen empire once more to a degree of ſplendor and reputation, which I confeſs I did not think it was practicable for the ability of any one man (ſituated as we were) to do.

"Reſpecting the productions of the Philadelphia Bank, I am of opinion it will in a great degree depend upon the prudent conduct of the Legiſlature, and the Subſcriptions being cloſed; the capital already appears to me to be too large for the commerce of the city, conſidering (as I do, which I am afraid there is ſome truth in) that it is on the decline. My greateſt expectations therefore are from the prudent management of ſo many reſpectable men, who are deeply concerned in its welfare."

Laſt Thurſday there happened a fracas of a moſt diſagreeable nature, at the Old Ferry Wharff, between the crew of the ſhip Friendſhip, Captain Davis, belonging to Hartford, in Connecticut, but laſt from Euſtatia, and the crew of a French ſchooner, the Maria Victoire, Captain Gardin, of -------. At about half after two in the afternoon, the Maria Victoire arrived at the above wharff, where there was a brig juſt ready to ſail. Captain Gardin agreed with the Captain of the brig, to take his place on his departure; and accordingly brought to along ſide. Juſt as the brig was getting out, arrived the Friendſhip, the mate (------ Burke) and crew of which inſiſted on taking poſſeſſion of the wharff, now becoming for a moment vacant. The French inſiſted on it as their right. On this an altercation enſued, when the Friendſhip's crew, amounting to 12 or 14, jumped on board the Maria. Captains Gardin and Davis (both of whom appear to have been abſent at this juncture) arriving, the former commanded the aſſailants to quit his veſſel immediately. With this they complied, but ſtill endeavoured to get between the Maria and the wharff. Finding themſelves diſappointed in this, they again boarded the ſchooner, having previouſly provided themſelves with handſpikes, &c. With theſe they attacked the crew, and ſeverely wounded in the head, Captain Gardin and Henry Tamarind, the latter of whom in ſuch a manner, as to leave him in imminent danger of his life. Some others of the ſchooner's ſailors they beat ſeverely. They then cut her hawſer, in order to ſet her adrift; but a great crowd of people aſſembling, they thought proper to retire.

This outrage created a great alarm in the city. Within a few hours a warrant was iſſued to apprehend the offenders. The High Conſtable and ſome aſſiſtants went on board the Friendſhip, and there ſeized four of them, all that the French ſailors could identify. Theſe were brought before the Chief Judge at between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. The French ſailors appeared, and ſwore poſitively to three----one for cutting the hawſer, the others for ſtriking and abuſing Captain Gardin, Tamarind and others. Nothing appearing againſt the fourth, he was diſcharged; the others were ordered to priſon. The witneſſes were bound over in 100 l. each, to proſecute at the enſuing Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be holden in September next.

It is to be added, that by the examinations of the French ſailors, it appears Captain Davis diſcountenanced the attack; but that his men diſregarded his directions, paying attention to Burke, the mate, who ſtands charged with having not only ſtimulated them to the violence, but even aſſiſted in it.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lancaſter, to his friend in this city.

"The Proteſtant Epiſcopal Academy at York-Town will be opened the firſt of November next for the education of youth, under the direction of able maſters.---The building is convenient and elegant, 48 feet in front, 57 in depth, and two lofty ſtories; and is divided into three ſchools, viz. an Engliſh, a Mathematical and Claſſical---the two firſt 33 by 20 each, and the latter 48 by 20: The apartments in the ſecond ſtory the ſame in number and ſize. It ſtands on an eminence, commanding a view of the town and the adjacent country. Young gentlemen will be genteelly boarded and lodged at 18l. per annum, waſhing included, and taught at 6l. The greateſt attention will be paid to the health and morals of all who ſhall be intruſted to our care. It is needleſs to ſay much reſpecting the ſituation of York: As to health, cheapneſs, and beauty of proſpect, it cannot be exceeded by any town on the continent of America. We have had great ſucceſs in procuring ſubſcriptions for the endowment of the Engliſh ſchool, ſo as to make education in it entirely free."

From the CHRISTIAN'S MAGAZINE *for June* 1764.

LETTERS from Italy bring an account of the following diſcovery, which has been made lately at Udine, the capital of Friuli, a ſmall province belonging to this republic. A poor man, lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured by ſome draughts of vinegar, given him by miſtake inſtead of another potion. A phyſician of Padua, called Count Leoniſſa, got intelligence of this event at Udine, and tried the ſame remedy upon a patient who was brought to the Paduan hoſpital, adminiſtering him a pound (or pint) of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at ſun-ſet; and the man was ſpeedily and perfectly cured.

NAVAL-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES. Ship Contentment, A. Robins, from Newfoundland. Sloop Diſpatch, W. Leard, and Brig Betſy, J. Smith, Antigua. Sloop Friendſhip, P. Eldridge; Sloop Trail, R. Long, Schooner Two Friends, J. Dauge, and Brig Eagle, J. Haſtie, N. Carolina. Ship Glouceſter Packet, D. Brace, Demarara. Brig Mary Catherine, N. Cochran, St. Euſtatia. Brig Richmond, J. Pennyman, Madeira. Sloop Riſing Sun, A. Lacat; Sloop Speedwell, J. Scott, and Schooner Peggy, W. Dundas, Virginia. Ship Friendſhip, W. Davis, Dominica. Schooner La Marie Victoria, J. Gardin, Cape-Francois. Sloop Brilliant, J. Jenkins, Nantucket. Sloop Polly, W. Marſhall, New-York. Sloop Succeſs, T. Gardner, and Sloop Induſtry, J. Cobb, Boſton. Brig Betſy, J. Baſden, Bermuda. Sloop Hope, R. Cally, Newbury Port. Sloop Two Brothers, J. Eve, St. Kitts.

OUTWARDS. Schooner Nancy, J. Stobo, and Sloop Speedwell, W. Scott, for Virginia. Sloop Iſabella, W. Bryſon, Savannah. Sloop Sally, J. Trube, N. Carolina. Brig Wilhelmina, E. Rice, Weſt Indies. Ship Friendſhip, J. M'Caddon, Port-au-Prince. Sloop Succeſs, T. Gardner, Boſton. Brig Sally, W. Allen, Hiſpaniola. Sloop Diſpatch, W. Leard, and Brig Delaware, D. Blight, Antigua. Ship Perſeverance, G. Parker, for London.

CLEARED. Sloop Roſe, E. Woodman, to Rh. Iſland. Sloop Dolphin, A. Steward, Sloop Betſey, A. Robins, Schooner Nancy, J. Stobo, and Schooner Patty, J. Adams, Virginia. Brig Ceres, G. Bray, St. Euſtatia. Brig Polly, J. Perros, Sloop Portſmouth, J. B. Payre, Jamaica. Sloop Dolphin, J. Wade, Sloop Lady Longford, P. Paton, New-York. Sloop Two Brothers, B. Newton, Providence. Schooner Allice, W. Philips, Sloop Sally, J. Trube, Sloop Tryall, R. Long. Schooner Two Friends, J. Dauge, North-Carolina. Schooner Eagle, M. Yſnardy, St. Auguſtine. Sloop Salem, W. Dunton, Boſton. Schooner Rattleſnake, H. Fiſher, Georgia.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

GEORGE MEADE

Has removed his COMPTING-HOUSE and STORES into Water-ſtreet, two doors below Walnut-ſtreet, where he has for Sale,

MADEIRA, Sherry and Teneriffe wines of the firſt quality, in pipes or quarter caſks.

Jamaica ſpirits, Antigua, St Kitts and Tortola rum by the hogſhead, and all of the firſt quality.

Green coffee, bohea tea, Muſcovado ſugar, molaſſes, &c.

A few pieces of excellent Scotch and Wilton carpeting.

Engliſh and Dutch ſheet copper.

A LOT on Walnut-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, 24 feet 9 inches front, and 220 deep, on which are two brick kitchens that rent for fifty pounds per annum, and the taxes. Alſo two frame buildings that would make two excellent houſes, 24 by 20 feet, and built of the beſt materials.

He has likewiſe for ſale ſeveral Tracts of LAND in Virginia.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 3, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

For Public Securities of all kinds at their current value, Paper Money iſſued for the payment of intereſt on public debts, or the Revenue Money of New-Jerſey and Pennſylvania.

A LARGE FARM in the county of Glouceſter, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, about ten miles from Cooper's ferry, containing between 7 and 800 acres of good LAND, there are about 300 acres of plough-land, three orchards with near 1000 apple-trees, about 80 acres of meadow, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made, under a good cedar fence in excellent order, the reſt is woodland, well timbered with all kinds of large oak timber (hickory, &c.) fit for ſhip-building and many other uſes, alſo a quarry of good free-ſtone, which is in much demand; there are on the premiſes a large well finiſhed dwelling houſe, on a high and healthy ſituation, with piazas on each ſide, two ſtories high, with four rooms on the ground floor and five chambers, a large kitchen adjoining, with chambers over it, garrets and cellars over and under the whole, a pump of good water at the door, a large pailed garden well laid out, with a variety of fruit-trees in it, a new log ſaw-mill, with a great fall of water, allowed to cut as faſt as any in the ſtate, within three and an half miles of a landing, there are a black-ſmith's ſhop, and three other dwelling-houſes for the accommodation of a tenant, ſawyer and team-driver, three large barns, a large corn-houſe with two cribbs, a ſheep-houſe, calf-houſe, gear-houſe, ſmoak-houſe, hen-houſe and granary, ſtabling for 24 horſes, and ſheds for about 100 cattle. Alſo a valuable tract of woodland adjoining, containing 300 acres, well timbered, on which a large quantity of good bottom meadow may be made. They will be ſold together or in ſeparate tracts, clear of all incumbrances, and the payment made eaſy to the purchaſer. An indiſputable title will be made, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

WILLIAM TODD.

Glouceſter county, Auguſt 11, 1785.

To be SOLD by private SALE,

And may be entered on the firſt of April next,

A PLANTATION nine miles from Philadelphia, near the old York road, on the road called the Lime Kiln Road, containing 57 acres, about 7 acres of which are watered meadow, 4 woodland, the remainder is arable land. For the particulars, enquire of JOHN STEEL, in Moravian-alley, midway between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

4p

To be SOLD by public Auction,

AT NINE o'CLOCK,

On *Monday*, the 22d of *Auguſt*,

At the late Dwelling-houſe of Dr. SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third-ſtreet, ſundry HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, and ſome PLATE. ¶ 1 w.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

JUST PUBLISHED BY

YOUNG, STEWART & M'CULLOCH,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, No. 7. below Third-ſtreet,

P O E M S,

By Miss HANNAH MORE, viz. Senſibility; and Reflections of King HEZEKIAH, in his ſickneſs.

BY PERMISSION.

MR. P O O L,

The firſt American that ever exhibited the following Equeſtrian Feats of Horſemanſhip on the Continent,

INTENDS performing on SATURDAY the 20th inſtant, near the Center-Houſe, where he has erected a MENAGE, at a very conſiderable expence, with Seats convenient for thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who may pleaſe to honor him with their Company.

1. Mounts a ſingle horſe in half ſpeed, diſmounting and mounting many times, and will, on that ſtretch, vault clear over the horſe.

2. Mounts a ſingle horſe in full ſpeed, ſtanding on the top of the ſaddle, and in that poſition carries a glaſs of wine in his hand, drinks it off, and falls to his ſeat on the ſaddle.

3. Mounts two horſes in full ſpeed, ſtanding on the ſaddles, and fires a piſtol.

4. Mounts two horſes in full ſpeed, with a foot in the ſtirrup of each ſaddle, from thence to the ground, and from thence to the tops of the ſaddles, at the ſame ſpeed.

5. Mounts two horſes in full ſpeed, ſtanding on the ſaddles, and in that poſition leaps a bar.

6. Mounts a ſingle horſe in full ſpeed, fires a piſtol, falls backward, with his head to the ground, hanging by his right leg, and riſes again to his ſeat on the ſaddle.

7. Mounts three horſes in full ſpeed, ſtanding on the ſaddles, vaulting from one to the other.

At the concluſion of the performance, Mr. POOL will introduce three horſes, who will lay themſelves down, as if dead: one will groan apparently through extreme ſickneſs and pain; afterwards riſe, and make his manners to the ladies and gentlemen; another having laid down for a conſiderable time, will riſe and ſet up like a lady's lap dog.

Every time of performance there will be new feats. Mr. POOL flatters himſelf the ladies and gentlemen who may be pleaſed to honor him with their company, will have no reaſon to go away diſſatisfied; he even hopes to merit their approbation.

The performance will begin at 5 o'clock in the Afternoon, preciſely.

TICKETS, for the firſt ſeats, at 5*s*. and for the ſecond 3/9 each, may be had at the two Coffee-Houſes, and at Major Nicholas's, at the Conneſtogoe Waggon.---No Tickets to be given out at the doors.

*** Mr. POOL beſeeches the ladies and gentlemen who honor him with their preſence, to bring no dogs with them to the place of performance. Philadelphia, Auguſt 15.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Capt. WILLIAM MORRELL, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have demands on the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, to

JAMES CRAIG, } Executors.
WILLIAM MACKENZIE, }

Philad. Auguſt 16. 1785. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ANDREW HAMILTON, Eſq; late of this city deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment. And all who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to produce them, properly atteſted, to

ABBY HAMILTON, Executrix.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

A Valuable PLANTATION, in

Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, near a Landing on Crum creek, containing 163 acres, adjoining lands of Meſſrs. Caleb Davis, John Croſby, J. Warrell and others. There is on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, milk-houſe, and an excellent orchard, about 100 acres cleared, the remainder is ſtocked with timber. ¶ *Philad. Auguſt* 12, 1785.

To be SOLD, for Eight YEARS,

AN indented Negroe GIRL, aged about 17 years, who is remarkably ſtrong, healthy, tall and well made, has been uſed to city and country work, has had the ſmall-pox, and is deſirous of living in the country. Any reputable Farmer reſiding within twenty miles of this city, who will keep her in conſtant employ, may find in her a uſeful ſervant, as ſhe is more capable than willing to do much buſineſs. For further particulars, apply to the PRINTERS of this paper.

Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, Auguſt 16, 1785.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 25th of June laſt, a Negroe WOMAN, named HANNAH, about 35 years of age, pretty likely, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, came from Guinea, has one mark each ſide of her eye, if examined, and a ſmall lump or ſcar on the back of her neck; had on, when ſhe went away, a red flannel jacket and petticoat, old blue quilt, with mixed cloth in the fore part, and ſome patches on the lower part behind, had on a coarſe white ſhift, but expect her dreſs will be altered. Her huſband is a free man, and it is expected he harbours her; his name is Big Bill, formerly belonging to Daniel Cooper, deceaſed. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negroe woman, and ſecures her in any goal in the United States, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have her again, or delivers her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ ELIZABETH HORNER.

WAS LOST, ſome time in June laſt, TWO Final Settlement CERTIFICATES, No. 73 355 of 500 dollars, and No. 73 357 of 555 and 60 goths dollars. Any perſon who has found them, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber in Eaſton, or to Mr. Myer Hart, in Philadelphia, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward. † JAMES PETTIGREW.

P. S. As they will not be taken in the Land-Office, or any intereſt received on them, they can be of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. *Eaſton, July* 30, 1785.

Glouceſter county, Auguſt 15, 1785.

WAS committed to Glouceſter goal, on Wedneſday, the 10th inſtant, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, a certain THOMAS GREYHAM, a Scotchman, who ſays he came from Philadelphia, and was acquainted with one Mr. M'Ilvaine, inn-keeper, in Briſtol, he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſandy complexion; had on a white jean coatee, jacket and breeches of the ſame, an old felt hat bound, one pair of ſteel knee buckles, and an old pair of thread ſtockings, and old ſhoes. His Maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away in three weeks after the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his fees, by

† ISAAC LENNARD, Goaler.

PURSUANT to an Order iſſued out of the Orphan's Court, for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be expoſed to SALE, at Public Vendue, on the PREMISES, the 8th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon.

THAT VALUABLE PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Lower Merion, and county of Montgomery, containing 200 acres, whereon is erected a commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a ſtone kitchen adjoining, on a beautiful eminence near the center of ſaid premiſes, which commands a proſpect over the greateſt part of the ſaid plantation; a ſpring with a ſtone ſpring-houſe within a few rods of the door, about 20 acres of meadow, and more may be made and watered with a conſtant ſtream running through ſaid land; about 40 acres of wood-land, the remainder cleared. The whole of an excellent quality, and healthy ſituation, and commodious for a gentleman's country ſeat, adjoining the Cheſter county line, and about 12 miles from the city of Philadelphia. The eſtate of William Thomas, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JOHN LLEWELLIN,) Adminiſtrators.
NATHAN JONES,)

¶ N. B. The conditions will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid. *Auguſt* 12, 1785.

Glouceſter County, State of New-Jerſey, Auguſt 11, 1785.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from his bail on Monday, the 8th inſtant, a certain WILLIAM HEWES, a labourer, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a native of Glouceſter county, ſuppoſed to be about 24 years of age, is well ſet, round ſhouldered and pitted with the ſmall-pox, wears his own black buſhy hair, is fond of company, and addicted to ſwearing; had on and took with him a variety of cloaths (ſome of which were new) amongſt others, one brown and one light coatee, a broad brimed hat, which he generally wears flopped down. He took with him a bay Horſe, about 14 hands high, low in fleſh, together with a new ſaddle and bridle; he alſo carried off with him, a large ſilver faced Watch, the property of the ſubſcriber, maker's name forgot. Any perſon who will take up and ſecure the ſaid William Hewes in any goal, and give information thereof or deliver him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward.

† NATHAN PAUL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 31ſt inſt. (Auguſt) at 6 o'clock in the evening, a very valuable PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing 303 acres and an half; ſituate, lying and being in Lower Dublin townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, bounded by the great road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, by the river Delaware, by Poqueſing creek, and by lands of Evan Thomas and Thomas Robinſon. There are on one part of the premiſes, a farm-houſe of hewn logs, with two leantos, a frame barn, a well of good water, garden, orchard, a ſufficient quantity of meadow, about 100 acres of which is woodland, has a ſtone quarry thereon, and is diſtant about 12 miles from Philadelphia; this eſtate has two very elegant ſituations for country ſeats (one of which is particularly ſo) there are on the adjoining tracts an Epiſcopal church, a mill, a genteel public houſe of entertainment, and a ſhallop conſtantly plies between Poqueſing creek aforeſaid and the city of Philadelphia, which affords the greateſt convenience of water carriage. Credit, upon ſatisfactory ſecurity, will be given for about two thirds of the purchaſe money; and ſold as late the eſtate of Henry Ward Pearce, and Rachel his wife, by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, on the premiſes, on THURSDAY, the 25th inſt. at two o'clock P. M. a Meſſuage and Lot of LAND, containing 3½ acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Marlborough, bounded by lands of Mordecai Vernon, John Jackſon and others. The ſituation of this place being in a ſe tile and populous part of the country, renders it very ſuitable for a tradeſman or retailer of merchandiſe: late the eſtate of Michael Ryon, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, Auguſt 10, 1785. †

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, on the premiſes, on FRIDAY, the 26th inſt. at two o'clock P. M. a Meſſuage and Tract of LAND, containing 164 acres more or leſs, in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, bounded by lands of John Wagoner, Widow Kennedy and others; on this tract are very fine convenience of watered meadow, and a very commodious ſtill-houſe now erected, from which great profits may be made in that neighbourhood, which is remarkable for great quantities of fruit. Diſtant about one mile eaſterly from the Mariner's Compaſs, kept by Capt. Wallace. Late the eſtate of Gilbert Gibbs, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM GIBBONS Sheriff.

Cheſter, Auguſt 10, 1785. §

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, at the houſe of Samuel Smith, Inn keeper in Darby, on SATURDAY, the 27th inſtant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. a Meſſuage, and ſeveral pieces or parcels of LAND, lying contiguous to each other, containing in the whole 408 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Whiteland, bounded by lands late of John David, Rees Davis, Emanuel Jones, Michael Level, and others; this tract of Land is in general very level and fertile, very convenient to mills and places of Worſhip, and a ready market may be had at the Public Houſes on the road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, for vegetables, poultry, &c. &c. from which it is not 2 miles diſtant. Late the eſtate of Hugh Frazier, but taken in execution and to be ſold, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, Auguſt 10, 1785. †

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public VENDUE, on the premiſes, on MONDAY, the 29th inſtant, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Birmingham, bounded by lands of William Twaddle, Joſeph Pyle, James Smith, and others. Late the eſtate of Robert M'Elhoes, but taken in execution and to be ſold, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

N. B. The Sale to begin at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Cheſter, Auguſt 10, 1785. †

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th of July laſt, at night, by a man who called himſelf JOHN JONES, the following articles, viz. A ſilver watch with a china face, a dove coloured ſilk ribbon, and ſteel key to it, the maker's name RICHARDSON, London, on the face and inſide, a lightiſh coloured cloth jacket, with ſleeves and wooden buttons, 1 pair of blue ſtriped flaxen trowſers, 1 pair of new tow ditto, 1 flaxen ſhirt, 2 pair of blue ribbed woollen ſtockings, 1 half worn furr hat, 1½ yard of tow linen, 1 red and white ſpotted handkerchief, and 1 pair of white metal ſhoe buckles. The ſaid thief is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black eyes, black curly hair, his left leg ſore, ſays that he was wounded in it at the battle of Germantown; he talks much on the Welch dialect. Whoever apprehends the ſaid thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice and the owner get his goods again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN JONES.

Vincent, Cheſter county, Auguſt 12, 1785. †

State Lottery Tickets for Sale at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

IMPORTED

In the laſt VESSELS, from EUROPE, by

KUHN and RISBERG,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS:

Among which are the following,

OLIVE jeans and fuſtains,
Printed jeans and jeanets,
Dimeties,
Croſs-over,
Stockinets,
Dutch and Pruſſian cords,
Superfine yard wide India jeans,
Snowdonets,
Velverets,
Corduroys,
Sattinets,
Hairbines,
Striped hollands,
Haerlem ſtripes and checks,
11-8ths linen & cotton checks,
A large variety of printed cottons and linens,
Ditto dark and light ground chintzes and calicoes,
Nankeens,
India calicoes,
Moreens and taboreens,
Shalloons, tammies and durants,
Calimancoes,
Montereens and wildbores,
Yard wide rich crapes,
Plain and figured camblets,
Saggathies and duroys,
Furniture checks and calicoes,
Mens, boys, and womens ſilk, thread, and cotton hoſe,
Womens ſilk, jean, kid and beaver gloves and mitts,
Mens ſilk caps,
Oiled ſilk bathing ditto,
Mens thread, kid and beaver gloves,
Womens chip, Leghorn & beaver hats,
Mode and ſarſnet faſhionable ſhades,
Sattin, Perſian & durant quilts,
A great variety of black and white ſilk,
Crape, thread & ſouſlee gauzes,
Spotted and loom bordered kenting aprons & handkerchiefs,
Needle worked lawn, tamboured muſlin, gauze & minionet do.
Tiffanies,
Long lawn,
Black and white catgut,
Cambricks and lawns,
Cinnamon, ſtraw, layloc, brown garnet, emperor's eye and fleſh coloured mantuas,
India taffities,
Ell wide perſians,
Black, white and dove-coloured ſattins,
Modes, perſians and ſarſnets,
A large aſſortment of common and rich ſilk handkerchiefs,
Linen and cotton handkerchiefs, ſpotted, bordered and mapped,
Mock and Marſeilles quilting,
Fine corded muſlins,
Diaper and damaſk tablecloths and napkins,
Towelling and clouting diapers,
Coarſe and fine ſtriped tickens,
6, 7, 8, 9, and 10-qr. bedbunts,
Childrens Morocco ſhoes,
Mens Morocco ſlippers,
Mens, boys and childrens black and white beaver, caſtor and felt hats,
Bindings and ferretings of all breadths,
White & coloured threads, tapes and bobbins,
Nonſopretties & Hanover laces,
Tully and camblet gartering,
Hatters trimmings,
Wire ſhirt buttons,
Rich ſcarf and common twiſt,
Sewing and embroid-ring ſilks,
Silk and thread ſtay laces,
Thread and blond laces and edgings,
Black ſilk laces,
Plain and painted ribbons in boxes,
Half-penny & penny taſte plain and pearled,
Hair ribbon,
Black ruſſel,
Superfine bombazeens,
Black, white and brown buckrams,
Ticklenbergs,
Lubec rolls,
Heſſens,
White and brown Ruſſia, drillings,
Sail duck,
7-8ths & yard wide Iriſh linens,
Brown fileſias,
Yellow canvas,
Crewels,
Hair chair ſeating,
Switch, half and whole hunters whips,
Green, yellow, blue and red Morocco ſkins,
Pocket looking glaſſes,
Artificial flowers and wreaths,
Gimp,
Dreſſed and undreſſed dolls,
Horn and ivory combs,
Womens bent ditto,
Paper ſnuff boxes,
Butt ſoals,
Galoſhoes,
Pot, foolſcap and poſt paper,
Paſteboard,
Dutch quills and ſealing wax,
Blacklead pencils and ink powder,
Slates and ſlate pencils,
Bibles, teſtaments, pſalters and horn books,
Braſs, paper and leather ink ſtands,
Watch chains, keys and trinkets,
Temple ſpectacles,
Bone and horn coat and veſt moulds,
Sadlery and ſhoemakers implements very generally aſſorted,
Kirby and common fiſh hooks,
Plated, paſte, Pinchbeck, white and yellow metal, ſhoe, knee, breaſt, and ſtock buckles,
Plated, fancy, white and yellow metal coat and veſt buttons,
White and yellow metal glaſs & gilt ſleeve buttons,
Plated ſpurs,
Braſs beer and wine cocks,
Single and double chambered padlocks,
Mill and handſaw files,
Wood ſcrews,
Gimblets,
Cruet frames and glaſſes,
Steelyards,
Braſs, ſteel & iron ankleſticks,
Iron and poliſhed ſteel ſnuffers,
Mens and womens thimbles,
Braſs nails,
Darning, knitting, Whitechapel and common needles,
Pewter aſſorted,
Cutteau, butchers and Barlow knives,
Oyſter knives,
Pins,
Knives and forks,
Taylors ſhears,
Sciſſars of all ſizes,
Sheep ſhears,
Curry combs,
Sweeping, cloths, ſhoe and horſe bruſhes,
German ſcythes and whetſtones,
Sad irons,
Copper fiſh and tea kettles,
Tea urns,
Large and ſmall japanned waiters,
Warming pans,
Powder, ſhot and bar lead,
Millſaws,
Iron wire from No. 17 to 22,
Crowley's ſteel,
Womens hoſe and others,
Calimanco and damaſk ſhoes in trunks and boxes,
Mens ſhoes in trunks,
Hairdreſſers implements aſſorted in boxes,
German and Briſtol glaſs ware well aſſorted in crates and cheſts,
Japanned ware compleatly aſſorted in caſks,
Setts of plated dining and tea table equipage of the lateſt faſhion,
Nuhrenberg toys aſſorted in caſes,
Short and long pipes,
Juniper berries and anniſeeds in tierces and hogſheads,
Liquorice ſtick,
Spaniſh white and brown and yellow ochre in tierces,
Red and white lead in ſmall caſks,
Antimony, copperas and brimſtone, in tierces and barrels,
Gilt red leather trunks in neſts,
Hyſon and green teas in quarter cheſts,
Small mahogany framed pier looking glaſſes in handy packages, containing from 6 to 12 each, and a few pair elegant large ſized,
A quantity of copper in ſheets and bottoms,
Spikes aſſorted from 5 to 11 and a half inches,
4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 20d and 30d nails,
Bar iron,
Rod, ſheet, and hoop iron,
Steel in boxes and faggots,
Plough ſhares and coulters,
Waggon traces,
Spades, Shovels,
Frying pans,
Braſs wire,
Hooks and thimbles,
Marlin ſpikes,
Carpenters tools, &c. &c. 8w.

THOMAS FORREST,

Has for SALE, at his OFFICE, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, five doors above the ſign of the Black Horſe, and nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where he tranſacts in the moſt extenſive manner, every kind of buſineſs relative to ſtocks.

BANK STOCK.

The different kinds of certificates iſſued by the United States, particularly the certificates of this ſtate, made receivable in payment for land in the Old and New Purchaſe.

Loan-Office certificates, depreciation funded on the exciſe, State Money of the emiſſion of April, 1781, for patenting land, Maſſachuſetts and Maryland Loan-Office certificates, depreciation ditto, ſtate money, and every kind of certificates and monies of this, or any other ſtate in the union, are bought and ſold.

He buys and ſells on commiſſion, all kinds of

Merchandize, Bills of Exchange, &c.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A GOOD three ſtory brick HOUSE, and three ſtory KITCHEN; the Houſe is 16 feet in front, and feet in depth, and LOT of GROUND belonging to the premiſes, 45 feet in depth, clear of ground-rent; ſituate on the north ſide of Almond-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, the ſecond houſe from Front-ſtreet. For particulars enquire of ANN SPAFFORD, living in ſaid houſe. † Philad. July 13, 1785.

LOTTERY-OFFICE, 23d June, 1785.

THE SECOND CLASS

of the *Pennſylvania* State-Lottery,

Will abſolutely commence drawing on MONDAY, the 19th day of September next, by order of the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council.

The firſt Claſs of this Lottery being already drawn, the SCHEME of the remaining Claſſes is as follows:

CLASS THE SECOND.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	PRIZE of	2500	is	2500
1		1500		1500
2		1000		2000
4		500		2000
20		100		2000
50		50		2500
125		20		2500
2500		12		30,000
2703	prizes.			45,000
7297	blanks.		Carried to 4th Claſs	15,000
10,000	Tickets, at Six Dollars,			60,000

CLASS THE THIRD.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	PRIZE of	3500	is	3500
2		2000		4000
3		1000		3000
6		500		3000
30		100		3000
70		50		3500
2500		16		40,000
2612	prizes.			60,000
7388	blanks.		Carried to 4th Claſs	20,000
10,000	Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			80,000

CLASS THE FOURTH.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	PRIZE of	15,000	is	15,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		8,000		8,000
2		5,000		10,000
4		3,000		12,000
6		1,000		6,000
40		500		20,000
150		100		15,000
350		50		17,500
1260		25		31,500
1815	prizes.			145,000
8185	blanks.			
10,000	Tickets, at Ten Dollars,			100,000
	Brought from 1ſt Claſs,			10,000
	Ditto 2d Claſs,			15,000
	Ditto 3d Claſs,			20,000
				145,000

All Prizes are ſubject to a Deduction of 15 per Cent.

The law directs, that "*the tickets in the reſpective claſſes ſhall be ſold and diſpoſed of for ready money and not otherwiſe,*" and the money be lodged in the Bank, out of which the fortunate tickets will be paid as ſoon as their numbers ſhall be publiſhed. Every adventurer in a claſs has the right of pre-emption of the ſame number in the ſucceeding claſs, provided he applies for the ſame within ſix weeks from the time the fortunate numbers of the preceding claſs ſhall have been publiſhed in the news-papers, after which they will be diſpoſed of to the firſt appliers.

The Managers of the Lottery are empowered "to give two tickets as gratuities, with every hundred tickets purchaſed together, in the two firſt claſſes thereof."

TICKETS are to be had of the following gentlemen, viz. Meſſrs. Roſs and Turbutt, Mr. Paul Zantzinger, and Mr. Adam Richart; *Lancaſter.*

Meſſrs. Michael Hahn, and Baltzer Spangler; *York-Town.*

Mr. Stephen Duncan; *Carliſle.*

Mr. Daniel Duncan; *Shippenſburg.*

Mr. Samuel Beard; *Potts-Town.*

Mr. Thomas Dundaſs, Mr. Joſeph Heiſler, Mr. Henry Hahn; *Reading.*

In *Philadelphia*, of Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers, Mr. Thomas Bradford, Mr. Samuel Nicholas, at the *Coneſtogo Waggon*; Mr. William Gieſſe, at the *King of Pruſſia*; *Market-ſtreet*; at the LOTTERY-OFFICE, in *Third-ſtreet*, nearly oppoſite the *Bunch of Grapes* Inn, and at the dwelling-houſes of the Managers.

MICHAEL HILLEGAS,
BENJAMIN FULLER,
MATTHEW CLARKSON, } Managers.

The Money to be raiſed by this Lottery is applied by an act of the Legiſlature for the improving the public roads, leading from this city to the weſtern parts this of ſtate, and towards improving the navigation of the river Schuylkill.

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

In Market-Street, Philadelphia:

The GERMAN ALMANACK,

For the YEAR, 1786.

Der Phtladelphiſche Deutſche Calender,

Aufs Jahr, 1786: Iſt gedruckt und zu haben By Joſeph Crukſchank,

Neben David Däſchler in der Marckſtraß, Philadelphia: Er iſt auch zu haben bey dem Buchhändler G. Chriſtoph Reinhold neben dem Schwarzen Bähr, und Caſper Singer neben dem König in Preuſſen, in eben derſelben Marckſtraß;——bey Ludwig Lanman, Kaufman in Lancaſter; faſt bey allen Buchbindern alhier, und bey denen andern Krämern in der Stadt und auf dem Lande, die da pflegen Calender zu Verkauffen.

Nebſt der gewöhnlichen Calenderarbeit, zeiget er das hohe Waſſer in Philadelphia an, und enthält folgende Merkwürdigkeiten, nemlich; eine cronologiſche Tabelle der römiſchen Kayſer, Könige von Franckreich und Engelland, und dem Zeit-Punct ihrer Regirung, vom Jahr 788 bis aufs Jahr 1786, die Zeitrechnung, das Alter aller Kayſer, Könige und Fürſten in Europa; die Namen aller Governör und Preſedenten in denen vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerica; verſchiedene Hülffsmittel vor Menſchen und Vieh; des Anton Benezets Fortſetzung ſeines Berichts von den Quäckern, ihrer Principia von der Tauf und dem Abendmahl, von Eydſchwören, von der Sclaverey, von ihrer Kirchenordnung, und dergleichen; Bericht von verſchiedenen Arten den Tag anzufangen, das aſtronomiſche und das gemeine Jahr, die dreyerley Arten Calender, verſchiedene Jahr Zahlen, von dem Lauff des Himmels, von den Fixſtern und ihrer Anzahl, von den Planeten und Kometen, von der Erde und ihrer Geſtalt; der Kayſer ein Lied; Liebeserklährung des Schneider Leichtfus worin der Urſprung des Worts "Schneiderbock" angedeutet wird; von den Gerichts-Tagen in Pennſylvanien, Marienland, Neu-Jerſey, Neu-York und Conecticut: Eine Tabelle vom Werth des Goldes und Silbers, und was es Wiegen ſoll, und ſo weiter.

For NEW-YORK,

THE SLOOP

NEW-YORK Packet,

JOHN HYDE, Maſter,

WILL ſail in five or ſix days, having part of her cargo on board. For freight or paſſage, apply to ſaid maſter on board, now lying the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet wharff. Auguſt 2, 1785.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 28th day of March, from the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's hundred, and county of New-Caſtle, in the Delaware ſtate, a Negroe Man, named KITT, about 6 feet high; he is a little round ſhouldered, has a very ſour look, and a ſcar above the right eye. The ſaid Negroe is remarkably active at the following laborious employments, ſuch as mauling of rails, cutting of wood, uſing the ſcythe, both in mowing and cradling. He had on when he went away, a lead coloured cloth coat, with poliſhed buttons, a white flannel jacket, double breaſted, with metal buttons, buckſkin breeches, white ſtockings, new pumps, with braſs buckles, and an old hat, &c. As the ſaid fellow is a great liar, he may probably change his name and clothes, and paſs for a freeman; he is alſo very fond of gaming, particularly at cards. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroe and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal of the United States, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

April 29, 1785. THOMAS BOOTH.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are forbid to harbour the ſaid Negroe man at their peril. § 3. c 6.

Juſt imported in the COMMERCE, from London, by

JOHN and JAMES OLDDEN,

Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Blackhorſe-alley,

A variety of MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the approaching ſeaſon; among which are

AN elegant aſſortment of Wilton Carpets,
A large variety of mahogany ornamental Looking-glaſſes of all ſizes,
Oil-cloth and green Silk Umbrellas,
Barlow buck-handled Penknives,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Sattin, Sarſnett and Paduaſoys,
Silver Watches.

Pewter in Caſks, Powder and Shot, red and white Lead in ſmall and large Caſks, Cambricks and Lawns, Bengals, Haerlem Stripes, Nankeens, enamelled China in Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Loaf Sugar in Hogſheads, &c. &c. &c. tbc. 6 w.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's lot, in Wilmington, in the night of the 7th inſtant, a light bay GELDING, about 10 years old, dark mane and tail, 14 and an half hands high, well made, of good courage, and carries himſelf well under the ſaddle, or in a carriage, is about half blooded, canters and trots well, and generally uſed as a hackney; he was late the property of Captain Thomas Read, and the late William Pickle, Eſq; of Philadelphia. Any perſon ſecuring the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the horſe, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall have the above reward; or for the horſe alone, TWELVE DOLLARS, paid by JONAS CANBY.

N. B. It is believed that a certain George Deal and George Plank, in concert, ſtole the ſaid horſe; and Deal (who is a brother of Nicholas Deal, on Tinicum Iſland) went off with him. Plank is under an arreſt on that account.

Wilmington, 2d Month 19, 1785. § 8 w.

MATTHEW WHITEHEAD,

BLACK and WHITE-SMITH, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, carries on his Buſineſs in the different Branches as uſual;

JACKS repaired and fixed in the beſt and compleateſt Manner; alſo Bells neatly hung; Stove Grates and Kitchen Ranges made as compleat as in London.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1785. 5 w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large Three-ſtory Brick HOUSE, the corner of Cheſnut and Second-ſtreets.

A Three-ſtory Brick HOUSE, on the weſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Market-ſtreet, extending back to Strawberry alley, now in the tenure of John Conolly; both houſes exceeding good ſtands for buſineſs. Alſo,

A Small HOUSE in Gray's Alley.

The terms of payment will be made eaſy---For further particulars, enquire of SAMUEL HOWELL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 4, 1785.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Orphans Court for Cheſter county, will be SOLD by public Vendue, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of Auguſt inſt. the ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Tract or Parcel of LAND, ſituate in Weſt-Nottingham townſhip, containing about 107 acres and allowance, whereon are erected a meſſuage or tenement, ſtable, and a ſpring-houſe over a never failing ſpring of water, near the dwelling-houſe. There are a garden and orchard; about three acres of ſaid tract is good watered meadow, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made at a ſmall expence, and about 30 acres of woodland; bounded by lands of Francis Armſtrong, Joſeph Brown and others, late the eſtate of John Holmes, deceaſed, and to be ſold by the ſubſcribers.

† JAMES CLANEY,) Adminiſtrat.
Auguſt 5, 1785. JANE CLANEY,)

Reading, Auguſt 1, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN DIEHL, late of the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks, deceaſed, to bring in their accounts on or before the firſt day of October next, to the ſubſcriber, for ſettlement. And all thoſe that are indebted to the ſubſcriber, for ſettlement. And all thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make payment on or before that time, as no further indulgence will be given,

§ ROSINA DIEHL, Adminiſtratrix.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH ALEXANDER, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts proved, that they may be paid, by ROBERT GRAY, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 9, 1785.

Cheſter County, July 29, 1785.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT is requeſted that all DISTILLERS make entries of their Stills, and the number of gallons they contain, with the Collector of Exciſe, before they proceed to diſtil any farther.---Alſo all arrearages of exciſe to be paid immediately, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt according to law.

No further notice will be given.

§ JOHN CHRISTIE, Collector.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the premiſes, on THURSDAY, the 25th inſtant (Auguſt) at 12 o'clock at noon, a ſtone Meſſuage, Barn and Tract or Piece of LAND, ſituate, lying and being in Biberry townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Jonathan Knight, Job Watſon and John Jackſon; containing 85 acres, with the appurtenances; taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Walton, by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey, Auguſt 4, 1785.

WHEREAS *Sarah Huggins*, the wife of the ſubſcriber, hath left his houſe without any juſt cauſe, and taken a conſiderable quantity of his property: theſe are to forwarn any perſon truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

¶ SAMUEL HUGGINS.

Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey, Auguſt 4, 1785.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his bail and creditors a certain JOHN EWENS, by trade a taylor, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſomewhat round ſhouldered and full breaſted, dark brown eyes and hair, very well dreſſed, a likely, ſmart, active fellow; his cloaths cannot be particularly deſcribed, as he took a quantity of cloth of different kinds with him, that he was intruſted with to make; he left a diſtreſſed wife and family of ſmall children, and took with him the wife and female child, about 8 months old, of the ſubſcriber; ſhe has brown hair and eyes, ſandy complexion, has loſt ſome of her teeth before, has a hair mole on her face: Her ſiſter went off with them----black hair and eyes, dark complexion, ſmiling countenance. The above woman took from the ſubſcriber a conſiderable quantity of public money, the ſum as yet unknown. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Ewens and Woman, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ SAMUEL HUGGINS.

Auguſt 8, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of DAVID JOHNSON, formerly of Marlborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, but late of Macunge, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, to diſcharge the ſame before the firſt of September next, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney without further notice; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the 15th day of September next, to the ſubſcriber, living in Miller's town, Northampton county.

§ ALEXANDER M'MICHAEL, Executor.

Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, Auguſt 9, 1785.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, Wife of ADAM BARR, much to her grief, has found her name publiſhed in the papers by her huſband, accuſing her of eloping from him without any cauſe. If being often beat and abuſed in a moſt cruel manner, thrown in the fire, ſometimes almoſt ſtrangled by him, at other times thrown on the floor and ſtamped on, ſwearing he would murder her, and other ill treatment, which diſabled her from getting out of bed for ſeveral days, ſuffering both black and white ſervants to abuſe her with ill language, and when her mother came to ſee her, he in a furious manner turned both her and her mother out of doors.---If ſuch cruel uſage, from a man who ought to have been her beſt friend, be not ſufficient cauſe for leaving him, ſhe leaves the impartial to judge.

§ CHARITY BARR.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the ſtate of Pennſylvania having appointed and commiſſioned the ſubſcriber, Inſpector of Boards, Plank, Staves, Heading and Timber, for the ſtate of Penſylvania. All Merchants and others are hereby notified, that unleſs they call on him or his lawful Deputies to inſpect the ſame on the ſhipment thereof, that they may depend the laws to prevent frauds on the exportation of lumber from this ſtate will be put in force againſt all delinquents. JOHN LINNINGTON.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1785. †

Glouceſter Goal, Auguſt 2, 1785.

WAS committed to Glouceſter goal, on the 24th of May laſt, a certain John Poor, ſuppoſed to have ſtolen the following articles, a ſilk cloak, a pair of ſtockings, a needle-book, a chintz gown, a ſhift, two handkerchiefs, one gauze, with red edgings, four caps, a pair of ſleeves, two gauze caps, a fan, a ſmall new red trunk No. 4, two coarſe ſhifts, a blue linnen petticoat, a ſtriped blue ſhort gown, one callicoe ditto, and many other things. Any perſons who have loſt the deſcribed goods, are deſired to come and prove their property in three weeks from this date, otherwiſe the ſaid Poor will be diſcharged from his confinement, if nothing further appears againſt him.

¶ ISAAC LENNARD, Goaler.

MATTHEW CLARKSON,

Has for SALE, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ſpecie, or the new emiſſion of paper money, at his STORE, in Third-ſtreet, almoſt oppoſite the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, and the fifth houſe to the ſouthward of Arch-ſtreet,----

The following ARTICLES, *viz.*

A GOOD aſſortment of fine and coarſe linens of various prices, elegant chintzes, Marſeilles quilting, white jeans of the firſt quality, ditto of various colours, gauzes, plain and ſoufflee, ſewing ſilks of different colours, round and ſquare japanned waiters, from 7 to 16 inches, a variety of ink-ſtands, men and womens ſhoes, a large aſſortment of cheſt locks and hinges, padlocks, till and cupboard locks, tea-cheſt ditto, braſs deſk and till ditto, ſpring cheſt ditto, braſs deſk ſetts, firmer chizels, turners ditto, gouges, plane-irons, an aſſortment of files, tennant ſaws, H and HL hinges, carvers tools, wood ſcrews, ſpike gimblets, ſmall ditto, awl blades, butchers cleavers, plated ſtirrups, curb chains, bitts and ſnaffles, a large quantity of cutlery, conſiſting of knives and forks, cutteaus, pen-knives, ſciſſars, razors, and lancets of the beſt ſort; plated ſhoe and knee-buckles, tin ditto, hat ditto, beſt plated coat and veſt buttons, gilt ditto, tin and plain white metal ditto, black death-head horn do. ſleeve ditto, ſword-hooks, cork-ſcrews, watch-chains and keys, braſs thimbles, pins, mixt ditto, ſailmakers needles, darning and white chappel ditto, buckle-bruſhes, very elegant ſnuff-boxes, Indian trinkets, conſiſting of beads, links and ear-bobs, &c. needle-caſes, paper ink-pots, mahogany knife-caſes and tea-cheſts, japanned ſugar-boxes, ditto tobacco-diſhes and clyſter-pipes; beſt cordage, conſiſting of cables, hawſers, ſtays, tow-lines, tacks, ſheets, buoy-ropes, bolt-ropes, ſpun-yarn, hawſline, marline, log-lines, hand-lines, deep ſea-lines, ſail-twine, whipping-twine and Hamburgh lines, &c. German ſcythes, an elegant clock, upon a new conſtruction, ſupported by marble columns. c 4 w

---

AMOS WICKERSHAM,

In Second-ſtreet, the corner of Coomb's alley, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, has for ſale,

MADEIRA, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Fyal, and Port } Wines.
Claret and Port in bottles,
Jamaica Spirit,
Weſt-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars,
Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Teas,
Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace,
Pepper, Alſpice,
Ginger, Snuff,
London-bottled Porter,
Sweet Oil,
Holland Cheeſe,
Rice, Indigo,

And ſundry other articles in the Grocery way.

Where ſtrangers and others, going to ſea, may be furniſhed with ſtores, and depend on being ſupplied with fidelity and care.

June 14, 1785. ¶ 6 w.

Imported by the Pigou and Grange, and other late arrivals from Europe, and for SALE by

William & John Sitgreaves,

In Front-ſtreet, three doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet, an extenſive

Aſſortment of ſeaſonable Goods, viz.

ELL wide and 6 qr. fine book muſlins; fine wide jaconet ditto; low priced humhums; dyed fuſtians; white and coloured jeans; plain and printed cotton beavers; olive coloured ſattinets; dimities and drawboys; Marſeilles quilting, bordered; cotton counterpanes; Marſeilles bed quilts; common ſtriped hollands; ell wide French ſtripes; 7-8ths, yard wide and apron wide linen and cotton checks; furniture checks; Manchester bed bunt; Flanders ticks and ticking in pieces; common check hankerchiefs; printed linen and cotton ditto; ſhort pile, hair and worſted ſhag; corduroys and velvets; an elegant variety of Engliſh mantuas; rich black paduaſoy; ditto black florentine; ſattins, peelongs and modes; ſarſnets and perſians; ſilk Manchester gown patterns; bandanoe, romal and pullicat ſilk handkerchiefs; Engliſh and Iriſh black and coloured ditto; ſewing ſilk and ſilk twiſt; a great variety of plain, net and trimming gauzes; gauze handkerchiefs; plain and flowered kentings; kenting handkerchiefs and aprons; cambricks and clear lawns; minionet and flowered lawn; black and white lace and edging; mens, womens and youths thread and cotton ſtockings; mens ſilk ſtockings; womens blue worſted and childrens ſpotted ditto; ſilk, thread and worſted gloves and mits; grain and coloured lamb ditto; 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens; Iriſh dowlas and ſheeting; fine white Ruſſia ſheeting; white and brown Ruſſia drilling; Ruſſia ravens duck; German flaxen oznabrigs; hempen ticklenburgs; Ruſſia diaper; clouting diaper; diaper tablecloths; brown roll and bagging; white and brown ell wide heſſens; hambro' long lawns; brown hollands; white and brown buckram; calicoes, cottons and chintz; plain blue calicoes; ſuperfine broadcloths; moreens, taborets and jeans; ſhalloons, durants and calimancoes; plain and ſtriped cambletts; fine black ſattinet; dorſetteens, crapes and poplins; Scotch and wilton carpets and carpeting; common and Tully garters; ſwitch and hunter whips; low priced plain and fancy metal buttons; mohair and baſket ditto; ſilk and thread laces and ferrets; threads, bindings, pins and needles; neſts of red leather and hair trunks; ivory and horn combs; braſs and iron candleſticks; ſhovels and tongs; bureau braſs furniture; cutlery, ſadlery, and a variety of ſmall hardware; writing paper; men and boys black and drab felt and caſtor hats; pocket and toilet looking glaſſes; bibles, teſtaments, &c. in trunks; guns, powder and ſhot; nails from 4d to 20d; tin and iron wire; window glaſs, 8 by 10, &c. &c.

Alſo womens low priced black and coloured ſhoes in trunks; London and Briſtol pewter aſſorted in caſks; a few caſks of cutlery and hardware; beſt three ſtranded ſeine twine; Crowley ſteel in half faggots; braſs kettles in neſts. 6 w.

To be Lett on Ground-rent for ever,

SEVERAL valuable LOTS of GROUND, on Second, Pegg and New-Market-ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, adjoining Pegg's Run.

Likewiſe a number of other valuable LOTS of GROUND, ſituate in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, bounded on Front-ſtreet continued, Germantown road, Maiden, Haydock and Canal-ſtreets. The flouriſhing ſituation of this neighbourhood, and contiguity of the Lots to a canal and the river Delaware, renders the ſituation very elegible for improvements. For terms, apply to PETER MILLER, Conveyancer, in Third-ſtreet, or to

3d Month 26, 1785. 2 m. SAMUEL GARRIGUES.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Colonel LEWIS GRONOW, deceaſed, will be expoſed to Public SALE, on the Premiſes, on the 8th day of September next, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the Great Valley, Cheſter county, about 22 miles from Philadelphia, containing upwards of 200 acres, about one half thereof cleared, the remainder well timbered. There is a large proportion of excellent mea ow thereon, watered by that never-failing ſtream, known by the name of the Valley Creek, which runs through the ſaid tract and affords a convenience for erecting any kind of water works. On the premiſes are a well finiſhed two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, a good barn, ſtables and other out-houſes, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a never-failing ſpring, a young bearing orchard and other improvements; the arable land is naturally productive of all kinds of grain, and may be eaſily kept ſo, as there is plenty of limeſtone on ſaid tract; it is pleaſantly ſituated, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to a number of Merchant Mills, and places of Worſhip of different denominations. Credit will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, upon giving ſecurity. Attendance will be given and the conditions made known, at the time and place of ſale, by JOHN BEATON,) Executors.

July 18, 1785. § DAVID DAVIS,)

Juſt imported in the LONDON, Capt. Hopkins, from London, and now opening for SALE, by

JOHN SHIELDS,

Oppoſite the City Tavern,---A general Aſſortment of

EUROPEAN & INDIA GOODS,

Among which are the following:

INDIA callicoes and chintz, Single, purple and fancy Callicoes,
Chintz Palampous,
Lungee, romall and bandanoe handkerchiefs,
Perſians, modes and taffities,
Scotch and French lawns and kentings,
Millionet lawn aprons & handkerchiefs,
Plain and figured gauzes,
Plain, ſtriped and croſs-barred lawns,
Tiffany and tiffany handkerchiefs,
Mens cotton, thread and ſilk hoſe,
Womens cotton and thread do.
Mens and womens white, red and beaver gloves,
A neat aſſortment of ribbands and taſtes,
Sewing ſilks and ſcarf twiſt of all colours,
Nankeen and olive coloured threads,
Oznabrigs and tickings,
Brown Hollands,
Ruſſia and German dowlas,
Toweling and ſheetings,
3 qrs. 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens,
Superfine and ſecond cloths,
Buff, white & coloured caſſimers,
A variety of ſtuff & piece goods,
Fuſtians and beavers, ſpotted and plain,
Plain and figured jeans,
Carpets and yd. wide carpeting,
An elegant aſſortment of the neweſt faſhion'd metal buttons,
An aſſortment of the neweſt faſhion'd mens plated ſhoe-buckles,
Set ſtone knee buckles,
Plated Caſtors and japanned trays, waiters, cadees, bread-baſkets, &c.

N. B. The ſaid SHIELDS has a handſome three ſtory brick HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce ſtreet, to LETT.

TO THE PUBLIC.

FEW countries are richer in botanical productions than America; but in no country has leſs attention been paid to collecting an account of them. Natives and foreigners have frequently had occaſion to lament the want of ſome work, which mght ſerve as a regiſter of paſt diſcoveries, and lead to future onies. It cannot be compiled at once, or by one man; but it is the duty of every one to contribute what he can towards it.

Influenced by this motive, and at the requeſt of many reſpectable perſons---

PROPOSALS are made for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

AN AMERICAN BOTANY,

OR AN

Alphabetical Catalogue and *Botanical Deſcription* of the Foreſt Trees, Shrubs, &c. Natives of the United States---Arranged according to the linnæum ſyſtem, with the Engliſh names alſo annexed, and an account of the appearance, manner of growth, &c. of the different ſpecies and varieties, with ſome hints of their uſe in medicine, manufactures, dyes, and domeſtic œconomy---With proper indexes. The whole compiled from actual obſervation, by HUMPHRY MARSHALL, near Bradford Meeting-houſe, Cheſter county.

It will be printed in 8vo. and will be put into the preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number of copies are ſubſcribed for to pay the expence of printing; the author having no view of private emolument.

Price to ſubſcribers 3ſ9; money to be paid on ſubſcribing.

Subſcriptions taken in by Meſſrs. *Cruckſhanks, Bradford, Humphreys*, and the Printers hereof.

IMPORTED AND SOLD BY

RICHARD WELLS,

At his Store in Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets,

FORGE hammers, ſmiths anvils and vizes, nails, ſprigs, and ſcrews of all ſorts, carpenters, ſmiths, coopers, ſaddlers, curriers and bricklayers tools, cabinet ware, and ſaddlery, braſs caps for wheels, harneſs buckles, and glaſs rollers, ſpring curtain barrels and other coach makers ware, oil ſtones and fiſh ſkins, locks, hinges and bolts, ſpades and ſhovels, andirons, bake-irons, flat-irons, frying-pans, grid-irons, ſhovel and tongs, kitchen jacks and jack chains, bellows, copper and iron tea kettles, copper coffee-pots, fire-ſteels, japanned, ſteel and ſilvered ſnuffers and candleſticks, japanned trays, waiters and bread baſkets, cork ſcrews, butchers and cork ſcrew ſteels, knives and forks, cutteaus, penknives and ink-pots, air vents and braſs cocks, braſs cloak-pins, hooks, rings, knobs and curtain rings, curry-combs and bruſhes, painters, hearth, houſe and cloath bruſhes, large and ſmall ſcale beams, with and without diſhes, ſteelyards, money ſcales and weights, paints ground in oil, &c. &c. t. b. c. t. f.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward,

RUN AWAY laſt Sunday night, the 17th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, near Mayberry's Forge, in Marlborough townſhip, Montgomery county, a German ſervant MAN, named JOHN HARTMAN, a Stocking Weaver by trade; had on when he went away, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, a pair of pumps with braſs buckles, two ſhirts, whereof one is clean, a half worn fine hat, a blue coloured handkerchief, he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, near 20 years old, he wore a queu when I bought him, but has cut the ſame and kept it with him, being red coloured, ſo that it is my opinion, he will faſten it again, that he might not be found out; he has a thin long ſpeckled face, a rediſh beard, ſaid he had been ſick about twelve months. He was born in the county of Swartſbourg, in Germany. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that I can get him again, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS if brought home, paid by

July 25, 1785. ¶ MATTHIAS SHEIFELE.

N. B. All Captains of veſſels and others are forbid to take him away at their peril.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

WARDENS-OFFICE, July 25, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Buoy which was placed on the upper part of the Fourteen Feet Bank is taken up, and a new one placed on the Flat Ground below the said Shoal; which the several Printers of News-papers in the city are requested to publish in their papers.

Lately imported, and to be SOLD by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market-street, between Second and Third-streets

[Price SIX SHILLINGS]

DARYING EXEMPLIFIED; or the BUSINESS of

CHEESE-MAKING

LAID down from approved rules, collected from the most experienced Dairy-women of several counties. Digested under various heads, from a series of observations during thirty years practice in the cheese trade. Also the most approved method of making BUTTER. Likewise a dissertation on Apple-Trees, or the culture of the Orchard improved. The nature of Vegetation explained. With some observations of great importance to Husbandry.

Extract from Arthur Young' *Remarks (in the* Monthly Review) *on* DARYING EXEMPLIFIED.

"THIS is a plain, practical and sensible performance; it "contains more knowledge in the art of making cheese, by far, "than any other book in our language. Large extracts from so "small a volume, *within the compass of every one's purse*, are not "necessary." And after having recited the chief subjects treated on, says, "All these and many other useful points are treated of "at large, in a very practical manner, evidently the Result of "experience." 6 w.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons in arrears for TAXES in the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, to discharge and pay the same into the hands of JOHN BUYERS, Esq; Treasurer, within three months from the date hereof; those who neglect to comply with this notification must expect, that so much of their lands as will be sufficient to pay the arrearages of their taxes, together with costs, will be sold, agreeable to law.

DAVID MEAD,
JOHN CLARK,
WALTER CLARK, } Commissioners.

c. 3 m.
June 5.

To whom it may concern.

ALL importers of Rum, Wine, Brandy, or other Spirituous Liquors, are hereby notified to make true and particular entry of all the liquors aforesaid by them imported, at the Excise-Office, before any part thereof be stored, agreeable to a law of this state, in that case made and provided.

Also Retailers and others are requested not to move or transport any cask of the liquors aforesaid, amounting to twenty gallons and upwards, without first having entered the same according to law; as all such liquors found so moving or moved before entry, will be seized without discrimination.

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, Collector.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1785. 3 m.

ALL Persons who are indebted for Excise are requested to make immediate payment.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon the beginning of October next.

A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, BREWERY and MALT HOUSE, now in the tenure of James Gregson, situated on Fourth-street, near the corner of Race-street. The premises are in good repair, and well adapted to their respective uses. If not sold at the time abovementioned, they will be again lett. For terms apply to THOMAS MOORE, in Market-street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. t. f.

Philad. March 20, 1785.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On MONDAY, the twenty-second day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on the premises,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 168 acres, situate in New-Providence township, Montgomery county, late the estate of Samuel Brown, deceased. On the premises are a squared log dwelling-house, a stone spring-house with a never failing spring in it, a large log barn with a threshing-floor in the middle and mows on each side, also an excellent bearing orchard, with divers kinds of other fruit trees, 8 or 10 acres of good meadow ground, part watered, and more may be made, also a sufficient quantity of woodland. The purchaser shall have possession the first of April next. Likewise, will be sold the same day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, another PLANTATION, situate in Norriton township and county aforesaid; containing 105 acres of land, all late the estate of Samuel Brown, deceased; on the premises are a good stone and lime dwelling-house, a new stone and lime spring-house, with a never failing spring in it, a good log barn, a large bearing orchard of excellent fruit, 12 or 14 acres of good meadow, and more may be made and watered, a sufficient quantity of woodland. Distant from Philadelphia 18 miles, and 1½ from the county town. The purchaser to have possession the first of April next. Due attendance will be given, and the terms made easy, by

§ ANN BROWN and)
July 30, 1785. JOHN BROWN,) Execut.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed (by adjournment) will be exposed to public sale, at the Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a three story brick HOUSE and LOT on which the same stands, situate in Front-street, on the bank side, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets (the 6th house from Chesnut-street) containing in front 27 feet, and in depth 40 feet, or thereabouts, bounded eastward by Water-street, westward by Front-street, northward by a house and lot of John Gill, Esq; southward by Peter Dick's house and lot, and is conveniently situated for a merchant, having large commodious stores in Water and Front-streets; subject to a ground-rent of 18l. per annum; taken in execution as part of the real estate of Peter Turner, deceased, and will then positively be sold to the highest bidder, by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

N. B. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser for said premises.

JACKSON & SMITH, *Druggists,*

In Second street, midway between Market and Chesnut-streets, have just imported in the Van Berkell, from Amsterdam, and other late vessels, an extensive assortment of

FRESH MEDICINES,

CONSISTING of all the capital articles now in general use, the particulars of which it is needless to mention.

Such as please to deal with them, may depend upon being supplied with good medicines, at a very moderate advance from the first cost.

They have also to dispose of, all the famed PATENT MEDICINES, neat shop furniture, vials, gallypots, pill-boxes, lancets, handsome silver tipped lancet cases, elegant morocco sets of pocket instruments, and a valuable collection of MEDICAL BOOKS. §

Philadelphia, July 28, 1785.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public SALE, at the Old COFFEE-HOUSE, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two story brick Messuage, brick Kitchen, and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of a fourteen feet Alley, extending from Sixth to Seventh-streets, known by the name of Sugar-alley; containing on the said Alley 19 feet, including the half of a certain three feet Alley, and in length or depth 88 feet; bounded westward by a messuage and lot of ground now or late of John de Willer, southward by said fourteen feet Alley, eastward by Richard Dill's ground, and northward by ground of William Masters, Esquire.

Also, another Lot or piece of Ground, on the north side of the aforesaid fourteen feet Alley, containing in breadth on said Alley 19 feet, and in length or depth 88 feet; bounded eastward with eight feet of Ground, now or late of Richard Farmer, and partly with a four feet Alley, and northward by ground of William Masters, Esq; taken in execution as the estate of George Roustz, late deceased, by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed (by adjournment) will be exposed to public sale, at the premises, in Providence township, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of August next, at 12 o'clock at noon, a certain PIECE of LAND, containing about 40 acres; bounded by lands of Moses Rambo, Andrew Todd, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Esq; and the Manatawny road; taken in execution as part of the real estate of Detrick Welker, and to be sold by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 26, 1785.

WHEREAS a certain ROBERT HOGG hath forged orders in the name of the subscriber, and hath in consequence thereof received a considerable sum, and since eloped. I do hereby offer a reward of FIVE POUNDS, to any person or persons who shall or may apprehend and commit to safe custody the said Robert Hogg, so that he may be brought to justice.---He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, slim made, of a dark complexion, has long black hair, and is very slow of speech.---All Captains of vessels are hereby requested not to take him off, otherwise they will be prosecuted according to law.---Flatmen and others who bring wood to the city of Philadelphia, and the care of which comes under the notice of the subscriber, are again required not to accept any orders but what are immediately under his signature. All reasonable charges, exclusive of the reward, will be allowed; and this publication is intended for the benefit of the community at large, that they may be upon their guard against imposition.

An additional reward of FORTY SHILLINGS is offered by JOHN SICKLER, for apprehending the said Robert Hogg. And if any master of a vessel before the publication of this advertisement has taken him off, the subscriber will pay the expence of his return passage, if brought back, besides the above reward. ‡ ROBERT LUMSDEN.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to Public SALE, on the Premises, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of August ensuing, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. A moiety or half part of 300 acres of LAND, situate in the township of Sadsbury, bounded by lands of Thomas Truman, James M'Clellan and others. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Gravenor Marsh, and to be sold by ¶

Chester, July 25, 1785. WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Public SALE, at the house of Daniel Stevor, in West Nantmill, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of August ensuing, at 3 o'clock P. M. one undivided fifth part of a MESSUAGE, and TRACT of LAND, situate in the township of West Nantmill, containing 158 acres, more or less, subject to the widow's dower; bounded by lands of Samuel Cunningham, James Hanna, John Sook, and Robert Matthews. Late the estate of John Graham, but seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by ¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, July 25, 1785.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Public SALE, on the Premises, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of August ensuing, at 2 o'clock P. M. A TRACT of LAND, with 2 Messuages thereon, a large proportion of well watered meadow, and a sufficient quantity of woodland, well timbered; situate in the township of West-town, containing 250 acres; bounded by lands of Thomas Darlington, Jacob Yearsley, Titus and Thomas Taylor, and lands of Mary Norris. All late the estate of John Hunt, but seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by ¶

Chester, July 25, 1785. WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, July 25, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 20th day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a Lot of Land, containing one acre, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate in the township of Charlestown, bounded by lands of Benjamin Langstreath, and by the great road leading from the Valley Forge to Warwick furnace; late the estate of Alexander M'Calla, but taken in execution, and to be sold by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

THE partnership of JOSEPH JENKS and Co. being dissolved a considerable time past, those indebted are requested to pay their respective balances to Joseph Jenks. And as there is a necessity of settling their affairs as soon as possible, those accounts out-standing after the 15th of September next, will be put in suit for recovery without further notice.

July 20, 1785. § JOSEPH JENKS & Co.

Great-Egg-Harbour, July 17, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all that have any demands against the estate of ELIJAH BARRET, late of Great Egg-Harbour, deceased, to bring in their accounts properly proved for settlement. Also all persons that are indebted to the said estate are requested to make speedy payment.

† THOMAS CHAMPION, Executor.

STRAYED or STOLEN, last night, from the subscriber, living in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, two bay MARES, one of them about 14 hands high, and some saddle marks, the other not quite so high, both shod before, and are natural pacers. Whoever brings said mares, or gives information, so that the owner may get them again, shall be handsomely rewarded, by WILLIAM PORTER. † July 18, 1785.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, inn-keeper, on Haverford road, a bay HORSE, about 7 years old, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

July 10, 1785. ¶ LLEWELYN TAYLOR.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in the township of Towamensing, and county of Montgomery, two brown milch COWS. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

June 27, 1785. ¶ JOHN LUKENS.

STOPPED, on suspicion of being stolen, TEN YARDS of STUFF. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to the PRINTERS. ¶ Philad. July 30, 1785.

LANDS for PUBLIC SALE.

To be SOLD by public vendue, at the Vendue Store, in Baltimore-town, and the sale to commence on the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until all are sold.

ABOUT 4650 acres of very valuable LAND, the property of the Baltimore Company, viz. Orange, containing about 2800 acres, adjoining said town, the greater part of it very well wooded, the soil tolerable good, and lays well for farming.---Philipsburgh, containing about 900 acres, lays nearly adjoining said town, and on the banks of Patapsco river and Harris's creek, where the navigation is very good, and there may be several good and commodious ship-yards easily made;---this tract abounds with different kinds of timber and fire wood, and contains several swamps and valleys, which may be easily made into valuable meadow, and a considerable quantity of the up-land well adapted to farming.---Gorsuch, containing about 500 acres; this tract lays adjoining Philipsburgh, and extends down to the point opposite the fort, which forms the mouth of our harbour, and lays two miles on navigable water; there has been formerly a few acres of this land cleared; but the remainder of it abounds with large lofty timber, chiefly white oak of the first quality for ship-building and with fire wood; on this tract there is a very large proportion of valuable meadow and up-land of the first quality for farming.---In short, the many advantages it has over most other lands, renders it the admiration of all who examine it.

Three small tracts, laying round the old Mount Royal Forge, on both sides of Jones's Falls, about one and a half miles from said town, containing about 250 acres; on this land there are three excellent mill-seats, on one of which stands the old forge, with other considerable improvements.-----About one half of these tracts is very well wooded; but what adds exceedingly to its value, there are a considerable number of quarries of excellent stone for building.

Bare Hills, containing about 200 acres, laying about six miles from said town, in the neighbourhood of Col. Darby Lux, and will be particularly described at the time of sale.

The whole of these lands will be laid off in lots of various sizes, according to their situations, and as it may be thought will best suit the purchasers. As there are many beautiful situations for Gentlemen's country seats, a number of lots will be laid off for that purpose, and the remainder in mill seats, stone quarries, gardens and farms.

The terms of sale of these lands are the one tenth of the purchase money of the three tracts, laying round Mount Royal forge, to be paid down the next day after the sale, and bonds with approved security, payable in five years from that date on interest, to be paid annually, for the residue;---and for the remaining tracts, one twentieth part of the purchase money to be paid down the next day after the sale, and bond with interest in the same manner as aforesaid, for the residue.

Plats of the whole will be made out in a short time for the examination of the public---any persons desirous of viewing Philipsburgh, or Gorsuch, before the day of sale, are requested to apply to Mr. Miles Love, living on the latter; those who may be desirous to view the other lands, are requested to apply to Capt. Zachariah Mackubin, surveyor on Howard's hill, Baltimore. Attendance will be given at the time and place of sale, by

ABRAHAM VAN BIBBER,
CLEMENT BROOKE,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

BALTIMORE, July 1, 1785.

Philadelphia, August 2, 1785.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber (living in the district of Southwark) on the first instant, an apprentice lad, named BENJAMIN MOFFET, by trade a calker; he is about 18 years of age, blind of his right eye, much pitted with the small-pox; had on, when he went away, a round blue jacket, white trowsers, check shirt, and a round hat, bound; he also took with him his master's working tools, marked C. M. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by CHRISTOPHER MARTIN, Calker.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. ‡

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Lower Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, an Irish servant GIRL, named ANN READ, about 16 years of age, of a small stature, dark hair, and speaks much on the Irish accent. She went away on Sunday afternoon, the 10th instant, was in Salem that night, and had on, when she went away, a green cambler gown, a black and white striped lincey petticoat, a dirty check apron, no bonnet, and barefooted. Whoever takes up said girl, and secures her, so that her master may have her again, shall receive THREE DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, from

July 12, 1785. † WILLIAM MECUM.

STOLEN out of the pasture of Thomas Harris, in the township of East Whiteland, on Lancaster road, near the White Horse Tavern, in Chester county, on the 3d of this instant, at night, a brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, not dock'd, aged about 9 years, no natural mark or brand known, gallops and trots, holds his head down when rode. Whoever secures the horse and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, shall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, or THREE for the horse only, and reasonable charges. July 15, 1785. † THOMAS HARRIS.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away last night, from the subscriber, living in Williamstown township, Chester county, and state of Pennsylvania, an Irish servant man, named HENRY KAIN, about twenty-two years of age, brown hair, thin visaged, about five feet seven inches high, had on and took with him, a blue surtout with a red collar and basket buttons, a new coatee, flesh coloured coat, lined with lincey, two jackets, one brown, filled with cotton, the other a light colour lappelled, with one row of buttons taken off, two pair of breeches, one light coloured cloth, the other of good jean, three or four pair of ribbed stockings, one of linen, large brass carved buckles in his shoes, two shirts, the one fine and the other coarse, marked H. K. on the Bosom, a large wool hat almost new, is supposed to have gone with his brother, Francis Kain, an idle ill disposed fellow, that keeps wandering about the neighbourhood, supposed to have gone towards Fort Pitt. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to his master, or secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have Six Pounds and reasonable charges, if within 50 miles, and if upwards of 50 shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

July 20, 1785. † JOHN TAYLOR.

TO BE LETT,

For the Term of SEVEN or TEN YEARS,

A VERY GOOD PLANTATION, containing 130 acres of LAND, 70 whereof cleared, with a good House, Orchard and Meadow; together with a very good Fulling-Mill, Shop, and every thing necessary for carrying on the Fulling business. The above Premises will be lett on reasonable Terms to any Fuller that comes well recommended. For further Particulars apply to the Subscribers, living in Pittsgrove, Salem County, West New-Jersey. ADAM TERRIL, PHEBE THOMPSON. ¶

WHEREAS ANN, the wife of the subscriber, has absconded from his bed and board, and otherwise misbehaved herself; he therefore hereby forwarns all persons from trusting her on his account, as he is determined not to pay any debts or her contracting after the date hereof. JOHN HALL.

AUGUST, 1785. THE NUMB. 2882.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1785.

JUST PUBLISHED BY
Young, Stewart and *M'Culloch*,
In Cheſnut-ſtreet, No. 7. below Third-ſtreet,

POEMS,

By Miſs HANNAH MORE, viz. Senſibility; and Reflections of King HEZEKIAH, in his ſickneſs.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE high approbation Miſs More has received from the Monthly Reviewers, may with propriety be introduced whenever her works, or part of them, are re-publiſhed. A few of their obſervations are---- "Of the Dramas we cannot expreſs our approbation more ſtrongly, than by obſerving that they are admirably calculated for the end they are deſigned to anſwer----the inſtruction and amuſement of youth; being equally adapted to inform the underſtanding, and to improve the heart."

The poem Senſibility has ſo much engaged their attention, that near four pages are filled up in laying ſeveral parts thereof before their readers, and in pointing out its beauties. They ſay, "In a book chiefly intended for young perſons, it is not with impropriety that Miſs More has introduced the concluding compoſition, Senſibility; there being nothing of which they are more apt to form miſtaken ideas than that of ſympathetic tenderneſs, which is ſuppoſed to have its ſource in the amiable affections of the heart. From theſe miſtaken ideas it is that ſo many, by giving way to the immoderate indulgence of ſenſibility, deſtroy their own peace; while a ſtill greater number, by its affectation, render themſelves diſguſting." Monthly Review for July 1782.

If this publication meets with encouragement, others of a like kind will be laid before the public.

THE PRINTERS.

Alſo, Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by the Thouſand or ſmaller Quantity,

1. The New England Primer improved,
2. The Preſbyterian Catechiſm,
3. The Church of England Catechiſm, to which in annexed, the Prayers uſed in the Academy of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in Philadelphia.

At ſaid Store may be had Books for Engliſh, Latin, French and Greek Claſſes: Alſo, Land-Office Blanks, and Bills of Lading.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A COMPLEAT Nautical Almanac and Aſtronomical Ephemeris, calculated for the uſe and inſtruction of the American Navigator, Surveyor, and the Lovers of uſeful Knowledge in theſe United States, is a work which the ſubſcriber hopes will meet with the approbation of the virtuous citizens of America; convinced of the advantages which muſt attend a publication of this kind in America, he has taken the liberty to lay before the public:

PROPOSALS for PUBLISHING by SUBSCRIPTION,

The American Nautical Almanack, and Aſtronomical Ephemeris.

The ALMANACK and EPHEMERIS ſhall contain,

I. The Sun and Moon's riſing and ſetting, and time of high water for every day in the year at Philadelphia; with an eaſy rule to make theſe anſwer any place in the world. Alſo, the changes, fulls and quarters of the moon, with the eclipſes of ſun and moon throughout the year, fitted to Philadelphia; with an eaſy rule to fit them to any other place of the world.

II. The declination, and paſſage over the meridian, of the planets every day, with an eaſy rule by theſe to find their riſing and ſetting in all places of the world.

III. The right aſcenſion and declination of the ſun; alſo, the equation of time for the noon of every day; likewiſe, the ſun's ſemi-diameter for every fourth day.

IV. The moon's right aſcenſion and declination for the noon and midnight of every day; alſo, the moon's ſemi-diameter and horizontal parallax for every noon, and her paſſage over the meridian every day.

V. The diſtance of the moon's center from the ſun, and from ſtars eaſt and weſt of her; for every three hours throughout the year.

VI. The eclipſes of Jupiter's ſatellites.

VII. A number of other tables requiſite to be uſed with the Almanack; with ſeveral rules, illuſtrated by a great variety of examples, ſhewing the uſe of the Almanack and Tables, particularly in finding the longitude at ſea and land.

The price to be ONE DOLLAR, which is Ten-pence leſs than the price of the Britiſh Nautical Almanack, although it will contain many things not in the other.

The Almanack for the year 1786 will be publiſhed ſome time in October next, and that for 1787 in Feburary or March following; after which time, ſhould the publiſher meet with ſufficient encouragement, they ſhall always be publiſhed at leaſt two years before their date, for the uſe of thoſe mariners who may go long voyages. BENJAMIN WORKMAN.

Subſcriptions are taken in by Meſſrs. Edes and Sons, Boſton; F. Barber, Rhode-Iſland; R. Hodge, and S. Campbell, New-York; J. Murphy, Baltimore; J. Hayes, Richmond; J. Campbell, Wilmington, N. Carolina; J. Muirhead, Charleſton, S. Carolina; by the Publiſher; and by all the Book-ſellers in Philadelphia.

The utility of the propoſed publication of a *Nautical and Aſtronomical Ephemeris* is ſo well known in Europe, that Computers are annually paid by the public, on whoſe fidelity, care and abilities the aſtronomer and navigator may ſafely depend; while obſervatories are eſtabliſhed almoſt in every country in Europe to furniſh the neceſſary materials of calculation. A ſimilar publication in America muſt, of conſequence, be of ſingular advantage to promote the navigation of the United States, if executed with care and ability. From our acquaintance with the ſkill of the gentleman who propoſes to undertake the buſineſs, we have no doubt but that it will be executed with the greateſt attention and fidelity, and that he deſerves the encouragement of the friends of America. JOHN EWING, D. D.
ROBERT PATTERSON.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the premiſes, on THURSDAY, the 25th inſtant (Auguſt) at 12 o'clock at noon, a ſtone Meſſuage, Barn and Tract or Piece of LAND, ſituate, lying and being in Biberry townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Jonathan Knight, Job Watſon and John Jackſon; containing 85 acres, with the appurtenances; taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Walton, by
THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

JOHN PORTER, *Bruſh-Maker*,

On the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, and oppoſite the Pennſylvania Coffee-Houſe, has for SALE, a valuable aſſortment of BRUSHES, wholeſale and retail, conſiſting of the following kinds, viz.

SWEEPING-BRUSHES of all ſorts and ſizes; clamps, with or without blocks; hearth-bruſhes, mahogany, walnut, painted and plain; duſting-bruſhes, round and flat; hatters ditto, of all ſorts; painters ditto; weavers ditto; tanners and curriers ditto; round and angled furniture ditto; ſhoe ditto, and blacking ball of excellent qualities; bone and wood buckle bruſhes; mahogany, walnut and painted cloaths bruſhes; ſilverſmiths and braſs-founders wheel bruſhes; tooth bruſhes, with or without ſponges; ſhaving boxes, bruſhes and ſoap; hand ſcrubing bruſhes of all ſorts; ſilk dyers and ſcowerers ditto ditto; fullers ditto ditto; baniſter and window bruſhes; Pope's head, or church ditto. With a variety of other ſorts not enumerated, which he will ſell on the loweſt terms, and will WARRANT his work not to fail. He is obliged to his friends and former cuſtomers for their favors, and hopes for a continuance thereof, as he means to keep up a conſtant ſupply. Town and country ſtore and ſhopkeepers may be ſupplied at the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. He ſells meal and ſand ſeives, and gives the beſt price for hogs briſtles and horſe-hair. §

PURSUANT to an Order iſſued out of the Orphan's Court, for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be expoſed to SALE, at Public Vendue, on the PREMISES, the 8th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon.

THAT VALUABLE PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Lower Merion, and county of Montgomery, containing 200 acres, whereon is erected a commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a ſtone kitchen adjoining, on a beautiful eminence near the center of ſaid premiſes, which commands a proſpect over the greateſt part of the ſaid plantation; a ſpring with a ſtone ſpring-houſe within a few rods of the door, about 20 acres of meadow, and more may be made and watered with a conſtant ſtream running through ſaid land; about 40 acres of wood-land, the remainder cleared. The whole of an excellent quality, and healthy ſituation, and commodious for a gentleman's country ſeat, adjoining the Cheſter county line, and about 12 miles from the city of Philadelphia. The eſtate of William Thomas, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by
JOHN LLEWELLIN,)
NATHAN JONES,) Adminiſtrators.

N. B. The conditions will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid. *Auguſt* 12, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 31ſt inſt. (Auguſt) at 6 o'clock in the evening, a very valuable PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing 303 acres and an half; ſituate, lying and being in Lower Dublin townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, bounded by the great road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, by the river Delaware, by Poqueſing creek, and by lands of Evan Thomas and Thomas Robinſon. There are on one part of the premiſes, a farm-houſe of hewn logs, with two leantos, a frame barn, a well of good water, garden, orchard, a ſufficient quantity of meadow, about 100 acres of which is woodland, has a ſtone quarry thereon, and is diſtant about 12 miles from Philadelphia; this eſtate has two very elegant ſituations for country ſeats (one of which is particularly ſo) there are on the adjoining tracts an Epiſcopal church, a mill, a genteel public houſe of entertainment, and a ſhallop conſtantly plies between Poqueſing creek aforeſaid and the city of Philadelphia, which affords the greateſt convenience of water carriage. Credit, upon ſatisfactory ſecurity, will be given for about two thirds of the purchaſe money; and ſold as late the eſtate of Henry Ward Pearce, and Rachel his wife, by
THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, on the premiſes, on THURSDAY, the 25th inſt. at two o'clock P. M. a Meſſuage and Lot of LAND, containing 3½ acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Marlborough, bounded by lands of Mordecai Vernon, John Jackſon and others. The ſituation of this place being in a fertile and populous part of the country, renders it very ſuitable for a tradeſman or retailer of merchandiſe: late the eſtate of Michael Ryon, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.
Cheſter, Auguſt 10, 1785. †

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, on the premiſes, on FRIDAY, the 26th inſt. at two o'clock P. M. a Meſſuage and Tract of LAND, containing 164 acres more or leſs, in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, bounded by lands of John Wagoner, Widow Kennedy and others; on this tract are very fine convenience of watered meadow, and a very commodious ſtill-houſe now erected, from which great profits may be made in that neighbourhood, which is remarkable for great quantities of fruit. Diſtant about one mile eaſterly from the Mariner's Compaſs, kept by Capt. Wallace. Late the eſtate of Gilbert Gibbs, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM GIBBONS Sheriff.
Cheſter, Auguſt 10, 1785. §

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, at the houſe of Samuel Smith, Inn-keeper in Darby, on SATURDAY, the 27th inſtant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. a Meſſuage, and ſeveral pieces or parcels of LAND, lying contiguous to each other, containing in the whole 408 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Whiteland, bounded by lands late of John David, Rees Davis, Emanuel Jones, Michael Level, and others; this tract of Land is in general very level and fertile, very convenient to mills and places of Worſhip, and a ready market may be had at the Public Houſes on the road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, for vegetables, poultry, &c. &c. from which it is not 2 miles diſtant. Late the eſtate of Hugh Frazier, but taken in execution and to be ſold, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.
Cheſter, Auguſt 10, 1785. †

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public VENDUE, on the premiſes, on MONDAY, the 29th inſtant, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Birmingham, bounded by lands of William Twaddle, Joſeph Pyle, James Smith, and others. Late the eſtate of Robert M'Elhoes, but taken in execution and to be ſold, by WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

N. B. The Sale to begin at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Cheſter, Auguſt 10, 1785. †

GEORGE MEADE

Has removed his COMPTING-HOUSE and STORES into Water-ſtreet, two doors below Walnut-ſtreet, where he has for Sale,

MADEIRA, Sherry and Teneriffe wines of the firſt quality, in pipes or quarter caſks.

Jamaica ſpirits, Antigua, St Kitts and Tortola rum by the hogſhead, and all of the firſt quality.

Green coffee, bohea tea, Muſcovado ſugar, molaſſes, &c.

A few pieces of excellent Scotch and Wilton carpeting.

Engliſh and Dutch ſheet copper.

A LOT on Walnut-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, 24 feet 9 inches front, and 220 deep, on which are two brick kitchens that rent for fifty pounds per annum, and the taxes. Alſo two frame buildings that would make two excellent houſes, 24 by 20 feet, and built of the beſt materials.

He has likewiſe for ſale ſeveral Tracts of LAND in Virginia.
Philadelphia, Auguſt 3, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

For Public Securities of all kinds at their current value, Paper Money iſſued for the payment of intereſt on public debts, or the Revenue Money of New-Jerſey and Pennſylvania.

A LARGE FARM in the county of Glouceſter, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, about ten miles from Cooper's ferry, containing between 7 and 800 acres of good LAND, there are about 300 acres of plough-land, three orchards with near 1000 apple-trees, about 80 acres of meadow, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made, under a good cedar fence in excellent order, the reſt is woodland, well timbered with all kinds of large oak timber (hickory, &c.) fit for ſhip-building and many other uſes, alſo a quarry of good free-ſtone, which is in much demand; there are on the premiſes a large well finiſhed dwelling houſe, on a high and healthy ſituation, with piazas on each ſide, two ſtories high, with four rooms on the ground floor and five chambers, a large kitchen adjoining, with chambers over it, garrets and cellars over and under the whole, a pump of good water at the door, a large pailed garden well laid out, with a variety of fruit-trees in it, a new log ſaw mill, with a great fall of water, allowed to cut as faſt as any in the ſtate, within three and an half miles of a landing, there are a black-ſmith's ſhop, and three other dwelling-houſes for the accommodation of a tenant, ſawyer and team-driver, three large barns, a large corn-houſe with two cribbs, a ſheep-houſe, calf-houſe, gear-houſe, ſmoak-houſe, hen-houſe and granary, ſtabling for 24 horſes, and ſheds for about 100 cattle. Alſo a valuable tract of woodland adjoining, containing 300 acres, well timbered, on which a large quantity of good bottom meadow may be made. They will be ſold together or in ſeparate tracts, clear of all incumbrances, and the payment made eaſy to the purchaſer. An indiſputable title will be made, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.
WILLIAM TODD.

Glouceſter county, Auguſt 11, 1785.

To be SOLD by private SALE,

And may be entered on the firſt of April next,

A PLANTATION nine miles from Philadelphia, near the old York road, on the road called the Lime Kiln Road, containing 57 acres, about 7 acres of which are watered meadow, 4 woodland, the remainder is arable land. For the particulars, enquire of JOHN STEEL, in Moravian-alley, midway between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

Glouceſter County, State of New-Jerſey, Auguſt 11, 1785.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from his bail on Monday, the 8th inſtant, a certain WILLIAM HEWES, a labourer, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a native of Glouceſter county, ſuppoſed to be about 24 years of age, is well ſet, round ſhouldered and pitted with the ſmall-pox, wears his own black buſhy hair, is fond of company, and addicted to ſwearing; had on and took with him a variety of cloaths (ſome of which were new) amongſt others, one brown and one light coatee, a broad brimed hat, which he generally wears flopped down. He took with him a bay Horſe, about 14 hands high, low in fleſh, together with a new ſaddle and bridle; he alſo carried off with him, a large ſilver faced Watch, the property of the ſubſcriber, maker's name forgot. Any perſon who will take up and ſecure the ſaid William Hewes in any goal, and give information thereof or deliver him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward.
† NATHAN PAUL.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th of July laſt, at night, by a man who called himſelf JOHN JONES, the following articles, viz. A ſilver watch with a china face, a dove coloured ſilk ribbon, and ſteel key to it, the maker's name RICHARDSON, London, on the face and inſide, a lightiſh coloured cloth jacket, with ſleeves and wooden buttons, 1 pair of blue ſtriped flaxen trowſers, 1 pair of new tow ditto, 1 flaxen ſhirt, 2 pair of blue ribbed woollen ſtockings, 1 half worn furr hat, 1½ yard of tow linen, 1 red and white ſpotted handkerchief, and 1 pair of white metal ſhoe buckles. The ſaid thief is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black eyes, black curly hair, his left leg ſore, ſays that he was wounded in it at the battle of Germantown; he talks much on the Welch dialect. Whoever apprehends the ſaid thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice and the owner get his goods again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN JONES.
Vincent, Cheſter county, Auguſt 12, 1785. †

WAS LOST, ſome time in June laſt, TWO Final Settlement CERTIFICATES, No. 73 355 of 500 dollars, and No. 73,357 of 555 and 60-90ths dollars. Any perſon who has found them, and will deliver them to the ſubſcriber in Eaſton, or to Mr. Myer Hart, in Philadelphia, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward. † JAMES PETTIGREW.

P. S. As they will not be taken in the Land-Office, or any intereſt received on them, they can be of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. *Eaſton, July* 30, 1785.

To be SOLD, for Eight YEARS,

AN indented Negroe GIRL, aged about 17 years, who is remarkably ſtrong, healthy, tall and well made, has been uſed to city and country work, has had the ſmall-pox, and is deſirous of living in the country. Any reputable Farmer reſiding within twenty miles of this city, who will keep her in conſtant employ, may find in her a uſeful ſervant, as ſhe is more capable than willing to do much buſineſs. For further particulars, apply to the PRINTERS of this paper.

From the LONDON GENERAL ADVERTISER, *May 28, 1785.*

The following are the final resolutions of the Britiſh Parliament, as delivered in by the Committee choſen for adjuſting the Commercial intercourſe between Great-Britain and Ireland.

I. THAT it is highly important to the general intereſts of the Britiſh Empire, that the intercourſe and commerce between Great-Britain and Ireland ſhould be finally regulated on permanent and equitable principles, for the mutual benefit of both countries.

II. That a full participation of commercial advantages ſhould be permanently ſecured to Ireland, whenever a proviſion, equally permanent and ſecure, ſhall be made by the Parliament of that kingdom towards defraying, in proportion to its growing proſperity, the neceſſary expences in time of peace, of protecting the trade and general intereſts of the empire.

III. That, towards carrying into effect ſo deſirable a ſettlement, it is fit and proper that all articles not the growth or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, except thoſe of the growth, produce or manufacture of and of the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, to the Streights of Magellan, ſhould be imported into each kingdom from the other reciprocally, under the ſame regulations, and at the ſame duties (if ſubject to duties) to which they would be liable when imported directly from the country or place from whence the ſame may have been imported into Great-Britain or Ireland reſpectively, as the caſe may be; and that all duties originally paid on importation into either country reſpectively, except on arrack and foreign brandy, and on rum, and all ſorts of ſtrong waters not imported from the Britiſh Colonies in the Weſt-Indies, ſhall be fully drawn back on exportation to the other. But, nevertheleſs, that the duties ſhall continue to be protected and guarded, as at preſent, by withholding the drawbacks, until a certificate from the proper officers of the revenue, in the kingdom to which the export may be made, ſhall be returned and compared with the entry outwards.

IV. That it is highly important to the general intereſts of the Britiſh Empire, that the laws for regulating trade and navigation ſhould be the ſame in Great-Britain and Ireland; and, therefore, that it is eſſential, towards carrying into effect the preſent ſettlement, that all laws which have been made, or ſhall be made in Great-Britain, for ſecuring excluſive privileges to the ſhips and mariners of Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations, and for regulating and reſtraining the trade of the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations, ſuch laws impoſing the ſame reſtraints, and conferring the ſame benefits on the ſubjects of both kingdoms, ſhould be in force in Ireland, by laws to be paſſed by the Parliament of that kingdom for the ſame time, and in the ſame manner as in Great-Britain.

V. That it is further eſſential to this ſettlement, that all goods and commodities of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Britiſh or Foreign Colonies in America, or the Weſt-Indies; and the Britiſh or Foreign ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, imported into Ireland, ſhould, on importation, be ſubject to the ſame duties and regulations as the like goods are, or from time to time ſhall be ſubject to, upon importation into Great-Britain; or if prohibited from being imported into Great-Britain ſhall in like manner be prohibited from being imported into Ireland.

VI. That in order to prevent illicit practices, injurious to the revenue and commerce of both kingdoms, it is expedient that all goods, whether of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, or of any foreign country, which ſhall hereafter be imported into Great-Britain from Ireland, or into Ireland from Great-Britain, ſhould be put, by laws to be paſſed in the Parliaments of the two kingdoms, under the ſame regulations, with reſpect to bonds, cockets, and other inſtruments, to which the like goods are now ſubject, in paſſing from one port of Great-Britain to another.

VII. That for the like purpoſe, it is alſo expedient that when any goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands, or any other of the Britiſh Colonies or Plantations, ſhall be ſhipped from Ireland for Great-Britain, they ſhould be accompanied with ſuch original certificates of the revenue officers of the ſaid Colonies, as ſhall be required by the law on importation into Great-Britain; and that when the whole quantity included in one certificate ſhall not be ſhipped at any one time, the original certificate, properly indorſed as to quantity, ſhould be ſent with the firſt parcel; and to identify the remainder, if ſhipped within a time to be limited, new certificates ſhould be granted by the principal officers of the ports in Ireland, extracted from a regiſter of the original documents, ſpecifying the quantities before ſhipped from thence, by what veſſels, and to what ports.

VIII. That it is eſſential for carrying into effect the preſent ſettlement, that all goods exported from Ireland to the Britiſh Colonies in the Weſt-Indies, or in America, or to the Britiſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, ſhould from time to time be made liable to ſuch duties and drawbacks, and put under ſuch regulations as may be neceſſary, in order that the ſame may not be exported with leſs incumbrance of duties or impoſitions than the like goods ſhall be burdened with when exported from Great-Britain.

IX. That it is eſſential to the general commercial intereſts of the empire, that ſo long as the Parliament of this kingdom ſhall think it adviſeable that the commerce to the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope ſhall be carried on ſolely by an excluſive company, having liberty to import into the port of London only, no goods, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, ſhould be importable into Ireland from any foreign country, or from any ſettlement in the Eaſt-Indies belonging to any ſuch foreign country; and that no goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the ſaid countries, ſhould be allowed to be imported into Ireland but through Great-Britain: And it ſhall be lawful to export ſuch goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan, from Great-Britain to Ireland, with the ſame duties retained thereon as are now retained on their being exported into that kingdom; but that an account ſhall be kept of the duties retained, and the net drawback on the ſaid goods imported to Ireland; and that the amount thereof ſhall be remitted by the Receiver-General of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in Great-Britain to the proper officer of the revenue in Ireland, to be placed to the account of his Majeſty's revenue there, ſubject to the diſpoſal of the Parliament of that kingdom; and that whenever the commerce to the ſaid countries ſhall ceaſe to be carried on by an excluſive company, in the goods of the produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan, the goods ſhould be importable into Ireland from countries from which they may be importable to Great-Britain, and no other; and that no veſſel ſhould be cleared out from Ireland for any part of the countries from the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan, but ſuch as ſhall be freighted in Ireland by the ſaid excluſive company, and ſhall have ſailed from the port of London; and that the ſhips going from Great-Britain to any of the ſaid countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope ſhould not be reſtrained from touching at any of the ports in Ireland, and taking on board there any of the goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of that kingdom.

X. That no prohibition ſhould exiſt, in either country, againſt the importation, uſe, or ſale of any article, the growth, product, or manufacture of the other; except ſuch as either kingdom may judge expedient, from time to time, upon corn, meal, malt, flour, and biſcuits; and except ſuch qualified prohibitions, at preſent contained in any act of the Britiſh or Iriſh Parliaments, as do not abſolutely prevent the importation of goods or manufactures, or materials of manufactures, but only regulate and reſtrain the weight, the ſize, the packages, or other particular circumſtances, or preſcribe the built or country, and dimenſions of the ſhips importing the ſame; and alſo except on ammunition, arms, gunpowder, and other utenſils of war, importable only by virtue of his Majeſty's licence; and that the duty on the importation of every ſuch article (if ſubject to duty in either country) ſhould be preciſely the ſame in one country as in the other, except where an addition may be neceſſary in either country in conſequence of an internal duty on any ſuch article of its own conſumption, or in conſequence of internal bounties in the country where ſuch article is grown, produced, or manufactured, and except ſuch duties as either kingdom may judge expedient, from time to time, upon corn, meal, malt, flour, and biſcuits.

XI. That in all caſes where the duties on arcicles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, are different on the importation into the other, it is expedient that they ſhould be reduced, in the kingdom where they are the higheſt, to an amount, not exceeding the amount payable in the other; ſo that the ſame ſhall not be leſs than ten and half per cent. where any article was charged with a duty, on importation into Ireland, of ten and a half per cent. or upwards, previous to the 17th day of May 1782; and that all ſuch articles ſhould be exportable, from the kingdom into which they ſhall be imported, as free from duty as the ſimilar commodities or home manufactures of the ſame kingdom.

XII. That it is alſo proper, that in all caſes where the articles of the conſumption of either kingdom ſhall be charged with an internal duty on the manufacture, the ſaid manufacture, when imported from the other, may be charged with a farther duty on importation, adequate to countervail the internal duty on the manufacture, except in the caſe of beer imported into Ireland, as far as relates to the duties now charged thereon; ſuch farther duty to continue ſo long only as the internal conſumption ſhall be charged with the duty or duties, to balance which it ſhall be impoſed; and that where there is a duty on the raw material of any manufacture in one kingdom, greater than the duty on the like raw material in the other, ſuch manufacture may, on its importation into the other kingdoms, be charged with ſuch a countervailing duty as may be ſufficient to ſubject the ſame, ſo imported, to burdens adequate to thoſe which the manufacture compoſed of the like raw material is ſubject to, in conſequence of duties on ſuch material in the kingdom into which ſuch manufacture is ſo imported; and the ſaid manufacture, ſo imported, ſhall be entitled to ſuch drawbacks or bounties on exportation, as may leave the ſame ſubject to no heavier burden than the home-made manufacture.

XIII. That, in order to give permanency to the ſettlement now intended to be eſtabliſhed, it is neceſſary that no new or additional duties ſhould be hereafter impoſed, in either kingdom, on the importation of any article of the growth, product or manufacture of the other; except ſuch additional duties as may be requiſite to balance duties on internal conſumption, purſuant to the foregoing reſolution, or in conſequence of bounties remaining on ſuch articles when exported from the other kingdom.

XIV. That for the ſame purpoſe, it is neceſſary, farther, that no prohibition, or new or additional duties, ſhould be hereafter impoſed in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article of native growth, product or manufacture, from the one kingdom to the other, except ſuch as either kingdom may deem expedient from time to time, upon corn, meal, malt, flour and biſcuits.

XV. That for the ſame purpoſe, it is neceſſary, that no bounties whatſoever ſhould be paid or payable in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article to the other, except ſuch as relate to corn, meal, malt, flour and biſcuit, and except alſo the bounties at preſent given by Great-Britain on beer and ſpirits diſtilled from corn; and ſuch as are in the nature of drawbacks or compenſations for duties paid; and that no bounty ſhould be payable on the exportation of any article to any Britiſh colonies or plantations, or to the Britiſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, or on the exportation of any article imported from the Britiſh plantations, or to the Britiſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, or Britiſh ſettlements in the Eaſt-Indies; or any manufacture made of ſuch article; unleſs in caſes where a ſimilar bounty is payable in Great-Britain, on exportation from thence, or where ſuch bounty is merely in the nature of a drawback or compenſation of or for duties paid, over and above any duties paid thereon in Britain, and where any internal bounty ſhall be given in either kingdom, on any goods manufactured therein, and ſhall remain on ſuch goods when exported, a countervailing duty, adequate thereto, may be laid upon the importation of the ſaid goods into the other kingdom.

XVI. That it is expedient, for the general benefit of the Britiſh empire, that the importation of articles from foreign countries ſhould be regulated from time to time in each kingdom, on ſuch terms as may effectually favor the importation of ſimilar articles of the growth, product or manufacture of the other; except in the caſe of materials of manufacture, which are, or hereafter may be allowed to be imported from foreign countries, duty free; and that, in all caſes where any articles are, or may be ſubject to higher duties on importation into this kingdom, from the countries belonging to any of the States of North-America, than the like goods are or may be ſubject to when imported, as the growth, produce or manufacture of the Britiſh colonies and plantations, or as the produce of the fiſheries carried on by Britiſh ſubjects, ſuch articles ſhall be ſubject to the ſame duties on importation into Ireland, from the countries belonging to any of the States of North-America, as the ſame are or may be ſubject to on importation from the ſaid countries into this kingdom.

XVII. That it is expedient that meaſures ſhould be taken to prevent diſputes, touching the exerciſe of the right of the inhabitants of each kingdom to fiſh on the coaſts of any part of the Britiſh dominions.

XVIII. That it is expedient that ſuch privileges of printing and vending books, as are or may be legally poſſeſſed within Great-Britain, under the grant of the Crown or otherwiſe, and the copy rights of the authors and bookſellers of Great-Britain, ſhould continue to be protected in the manner they are at preſent, by the laws of Great-Britain; and that it juſt that meaſures ſhould be taken by the Parliament of Ireland for giving the like protection to the copy rights of the authors and bookſellers of that kingdom.

XIX. That it is expedient that regulations ſhould be adopted with reſpect to patents to be hereafter granted for the encouragement of new inventions, ſo that the rights, privileges and reſtrictions thereon granted and contained, ſhould be of equal duration and force throughout Great-Britain and Ireland.

XX. That the appropriation of whatever ſum the groſs hereditary revenue of the kingdom of Ireland (the due collection thereof being ſecured by permanent proviſions) ſhall produce, after deducting all drawbacks, re-payments, or bounties granted in the nature of drawbacks, over and above the ſum of ſix hundred and fifty-ſix thouſand pounds in each year, towards the ſupport of the naval force of the empire, to be applied in ſuch manner as the Parliament of Ireland ſhall direct, by an act to be paſſed for that purpoſe, will be a ſatisfactory proviſion, proportioned to the growing proſperity of that kingdom, towards defraying, in time of peace, the neceſſary expences of protecting the trade and general intereſts of the empire.

State Lottery Office,

THE Tickets of the Second Claſs are now rolling up, and the DRAWING will abſolutely commence on MONDAY, the Nineteenth Day of September next.

*** TICKETS are to be had at the *Lottery Office* in Third-ſtreet, the fifth houſe to the Southward of Arch-ſtreet, and at the dwelling houſes of the Managers. *Auguſt 22, 1785.*

On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

Juſt imported in the Brigantine Commerce, Capt. James Darrell, from London, and now opening for SALE, by

JOHN SHIELDS,

In Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the City Tavern,

SIX, 7, 8, 9 and 10-qr. roſe blankets; ſtriped duffils or Indian blanketing; ſpotted ſwanſkins; white, red and yellow flannels; 6 and 7-qr. red, crimſon, green and blue baizes; red, green and blue naps and duffils; drabs, plains and kerſeys; 5 and 6-qr. ſcarlet, drab, light and dark blue, brown, claret, garnet, ſage, purple and pea green, coarſe cloths; beſt London 7-qr. ſuperfine of ſame colours; beſt 7-qr. double milled drab cloth; 7-qr. light lead cloths, ſuitable for womens cloaks, and chair linings; childrens ſpotted worſted hoſe; boys plain and ribbed ditto; girls plain and clocked ditto; womens clocked with crimſon, white and ſcarlet; mens ſilk and worſted, ſilk and raw ſilk ribbed, mottled or plain; gauze hoſe and ſocks, ſuitable for wearing under ſilk ſtockings; beſt ſuperfine black ſilk hoſe; corcarpeting; faſhionable plated and gilt buttons; an aſſortment of boys, girls and mens white and black hats; ladies chip and girls Leghorn hats; buckrams, ſewing ſilk, ſcarf twiſt; bindings and nonſopretties; powder and ſhot, bar lead, &c. &c. With a large aſſortment of blue, brown and mixed COATINGS.

N. B. Several bales of woollens and trunks of hoſiery, aſſorted, to be ſold at a low advance for caſh.

Eaſton, Auguſt 9, 1785.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, at the premiſes, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain two ſtory ſtone Tenement and Lot of GROUND, ſituate in Eaſton, on the weſt ſide of Hamilton-ſtreet, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet. Alſo a certain ſtone Smith's ſhop, and Lot of GROUND, anjoining the above lot, and containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet. As alſo a certain five acre out-lot. All late the property of Abraham Berlin, the elder, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by § PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, Auguſt 9, 1785.

BY virtue of certain Writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to SALE, at the Court-Houſe in Eaſton, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract of LAND, ſituate in Cheſnut-Hill townſhip, bounded by lands of the United Brethren and the Blue Mountains, and containing about 200 acres, more or leſs, whereof 20 acres are cleared, and whereon are erected a griſt-mill, ſaw-mill, oil-mill and hemp-mill, late the property of George Dreiſbach. Alſo a certain Tract of LAND, ſituate in Mount-Bethel townſhip, bounded by land of Alexander Brown, and David and William Man, and containing 200 acres, more or leſs, one half whereof can be made into good meadow. Late the property of George Taylor, Eſq; deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ‡ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

A runaway Negroe LAD.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near Cheſter-Town, Kent county, State of Maryland, on Saturday, the 18th of June, a likely Negroe lad, named JOE, about 19 years of age, ſlender built, thin viſage, of a low ſtature, very black, a fine ſet of teeth, ſpeaks plain, when examined has ſomething of a down look, and is not very intelligent; is fond of ſtrong liquor, and ſubject to lying; had on, when he went away, an oznabrigs ſhirt and trowſers, an old hat, with a large brim, torn in ſeveral places; it is ſuppoſed he took with him a white ticking waiſtcoat, a callicoe waiſtcoat, and country filled cloth coat, with large flat white metal buttons, a coarſe white ſhirt, and ſtriped linen trowſers: He was born in the county and ſtate aforeſaid, has been uſed to plantation buſineſs, and will probably endeavour to paſs for a freeman. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid Negroe in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 2, 1785. PHILIP REED.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. §

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 19th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Newton townſhip, Cumberland county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, called ROBERT DUDDLESTON, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and is well let, has ſhort brown hair, inclining to curl, and long about his face, but as he took a pair of ſciſſars, it is uncertain what faſhion it is in now; he is of a dark complexion, and has a down look; had on, when he went away, an old wool hat, old ſhirt and trowſers, good ſhoes, and old white jacket. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any goal, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by § SAMUEL M'CORMICK.

Northern Liberties, Auguſt 16, 1785.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 4th inſtant, two fat COWS, one of them a dark brindle; the other red, forward with calf; it is ſuppoſed they went up the York road. Whoever takes up the ſaid cows, and gives information to the ſubſcriber, in Nicetown, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by † PETER DEAL.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, about the 20th of July, a bright bay MARE, about 14 hands 3 inches high, 7 or 8 years old, a natural trotter, has no ſhoes on. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

§ JOHN WARNER.

FOR SAVANNAH,

The Brigantine GEORGIA PACKET,

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Maſter,

HATH compleat Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Captain on Board, or

WILLIAM SYKES.

ICE

TO BE SOLD,

At the Corner of Arch-ſtreet and Sixth-ſtreet, by the BUSHEL or HALF BUSHEL.

St. CHRISTOPHER, *July* 6.

Extract of a letter from Dominica, dated in Roſeau, July 2, 1785.

"There has been more rain here theſe four weeks laſt paſt than you have had in St. Chriſtophers for 20 years. On Thurſday morning laſt, about 8 o'clock, the river came down with greater force than was ever known before, it overflowed the whole town except the market place, filled the cellars, and carried away ſeveral houſes, and did conſiderable damage to many of thoſe that reſiſted the flood;---damaged vaſt quantities of dry goods and ſugars, the river was ſeveral feet higher than it was in the flood of the year 1768, it could not have riſen leſs than from 15 to 20 feet;---no lives were loſt, and it was a happy circumſtance that we had day light for it."

We are informed that the above flood was occaſioned by a water-ſpout breaking on a mountain above the town, the water of which poured down in a vaſt ſheet on all ſides; a veſſel that arrived here from Europe and was then under the iſland of Dominica, informs, that the torrent of water, upon the oppoſite part of the iſland to Roſeau, was immenſe, and poured down the mountain with aſtoniſhing rapidity.---The Latona frigate, within three miles of Roſeau, perceived the water-ſpout to break on the mountain, and the amazing body of water making directly for the town, lowered and hoiſted her topſails ſeveral times, and fired alarm guns to give the inhabitants notice of the approaching danger.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica,) July 18.

Extract of a letter from Black River, (on the Muſquito Shore,) dated 18th June, 1785.

"I yeſterday thought that I ſhould ſoon have had the pleaſure of ſeeing you, as we had orders to embark the artillery, and proceed to Jamaica, without loſs of time; but this day has deſtroyed that hope, our orders being countermanded, at the requeſt of the Council at this place, who are of opinion, that it would be improper to leave the country without ſome regular force; though, for my part, I ſee no occaſion for any, ſince there lately arrived here from the Captain General of Guitamala, diſpatches replete with aſſurances of his pacific intentions: He moreover adds, that the whole buſineſs of this country is to be ſettled by both Courts.

"The Bull Dog, by whom I ſend this, ſails with a detachment of the ſixteenth and fourteeenth. From the number of anchors and cables the remaining part of the ſquadron has loſt, and the reduced ſtate of proviſions, &c. you may daily expect to ſee us at Port Royal, with the principal part of the third regiment. Our appearance will be more like half-ſtarved Spaniards than Engliſhmen, as our ſupplies of every kind are expended, without a poſſibility of replacing any of them. Some days ago, I dined with the buffs, who, for love or money could only get two fowls. From this inſtance, you may conclude how difficult it is to get ſtock of any kind at this place. Notwithſtanding the ſcarcity of freſh proviſions, I have the happineſs to inform you, that the troops and ſeamen are in perfect health and high ſpirits.

"The Janus and Bull Dog have this morning loſt an anchor and cable each."

NEWBURY-PORT, Auguſt 10

A correſpondent who has read the pamphlet juſt publiſhed at this office, reſpecting the appearance of the Devil to two men, acknowledges it to be one of the moſt ſurpriſing accounts he ever met with, which came ſo *well* atteſted, and earneſtly recommends it to the peruſal of every one, eſpecially ſuch as entertain the leaſt doubt of the grand enemy of mankind ever making his appearance viſibly to the inhabitants of this world.

The Liberty of the Preſs is glorioufly maintained in this ſtate! If a perſon is ſo unfortunate as to loſe the principal part of his intereſt, his misfortune muſt be ſtill heightened, by being obliged to pay an extra tax, if he advertiſes his loſs----Since the tax on advertiſements took place, *paragraphs in the paper* are, by ſome, pronounced to be advertiſements---probably a tax on ALL of *them* will be the NEXT ſtep, (if any diſguſting to thoſe in office ſhould appear) perhaps ſuch an one as may amount to a prohibition.---The people of this Commonwealth *have been* remarkably tenacious of their Liberties, that of the Preſs in particular; but NOW it may be reſtrained and ſhackled, as much as our rulers think fit, and all is well.---It is not unlikely that THIS generation will ſee an act that ſhall require all publications, of every kind, to be *licenſed* prior to their publication, and then the bleſſed effects of reſigning the Liberty of the Preſs will ſoon be felt. Taxing advertiſements, and other publications, appears to be little ſhort of licenſing, or a prohibition, and may be eaſily increaſed by thoſe in power, whenever it ſuits their turn, if the precedent is once eſtabliſhed, and the right of it given up to them.---From the Preſs the people of theſe States derive moſt of their knowledge of the conduct of thoſe they have placed over them, and when once they are deprived of this way of information, and of communicating their ſentiments to each other, then farewell to Liberty---It is not meant to charge our preſent General Court with ſuch deſigns; far from it---we believe them to be better men,---and doubt not, but that after have fully weighed the matter in their minds, the Act above alluded to will be immediately repealed.

PORTSMOUTH, *Auguſt* 12.

Since our laſt a veſſel from Shelburne arrived here with Britiſh goods on board; which the owner would fain have palmed upon the inhabitants of this place, without paying the duties, as by a law of this State made and provided, are laid on all Britiſh commodites; but being interrupted in their ſmuggling trade, they were pleaſed to weigh anchor, and ſet ſail for ſome other port.

Another veſſel, we are informed, was hovering off the ſhoals at the ſame time, bound upon the ſame errand; but upon information of her partner's cold reception, ſhaped a different courſe.

One of the above veſſels is reported to have had a conſiderable ſum in ſpecie on board, to purchaſe proviſons for the inhabitants of that barren country, lately and properly called New-Scotland; who are now experiencing "*all the horrors of ſtarvation.*"

BOSTON, Auguſt 15.

We learn by a late arrival from the Weſt-Indies, that on the 2d of July laſt, an exceeding large Water-Spout was obſerved to the windward of Dominique, where, in a very ſhort time after it was diſcovered, it arrived, and broke directly over that iſland; evacuating vaſt quantities of water in ſuch torrents upon the town of Dominique, as raiſed the water four or five feet deep in the ſtreets, carrying off ſeverall light buildings, and entirely clearing them of every thing buoyant to the above depth of water. The inhabitants were thrown into the greateſt conſternation for their ſafety; but we are not informed whether the conſequences were perſonally fatal.

Laſt week arrived at Plymouth, Captain Biſhop, from North-Carolina, by whom we learn, that the crop of Engliſh grain, is entirely cut off---occaſioned by the great number of BUGGS that infeſt their fields; they were in great fear this numerous tribe would extend themſelves into their corn fields---ſhould this be the caſe, their whole crops will be entirely cut off.

On Saturday laſt arrived here the brig Charming Sangen, Jas. Orr, maſter, in 60 days from Copenhagen. On his paſſage, June 28, in the channel, ſpoke the ſhip Mercury, 5 weeks from Philadelphia, William Budden, maſter, bound to Amſterdam. He had laid off and on Dover Road 5 days for a pilot, but had not got one on board when Captain Orr left him. Capt. Young, and Capt. Willſon, had alſo arrived ſafe in the channel, from Philadelphia.

Wedneſday laſt arrived here a ſhip from Liverpool, laden with ſalt; but as the duty on that and other articles took place the preceding day, we hear ſhe is going ſouthward.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, June Seſſion, 1785.

An ACT for laying additional Duties on certain enumerated Articles, and for encouraging the Manufactory thereof within this State, and the United States of America.

BE it enacted by this General Aſſembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, That from and after the tenth day of July next there ſhall be paid for the uſe of this ſtate, and to be levied, collected and paid in manner and under the penalties as by an act laying an impoſt of *two per centum ad valorem* upon certain articles therein enumerated, made and paſſed by the General Aſſembly of this ſtate, at June ſeſſion, A. D. 1783, is ordered and preſcribed, and for the purpoſe in ſaid act declared, the following additional impoſt or duty on the value, and at the time and place of landing, on the following goods and articles, being of the growth and manufacture of any foreign ſtate, iſland or plantation, to wit:---On coopers axes, and adzes, 12*ſ* lawful money per dozen; drawing-knives, coopers compaſſes and howels, 6*ſ* per dozen; broad axes, 20*ſ* per dozen; narrow axes, 12*ſ* per dozen; hatchets, 6*ſ* per dozen; ſcythes and hoes, *twenty per centum* on the value; all tools for the uſe of blockmakers, chaiſemakers, tanners, curriers, caulkers, ſhoemakers, and huſbandmen (ſickles, plane-irons and ſaws excepted) gouges chiſſels and oakum, *ten per centum* on the value; loaf-ſugar, 3*d* per lb. every beaver hat, 6*ſ*; every caſtor hat, 3*ſ*; every felt hat, 1*ſ*6; playing cards, 12*ſ* for every dozen packs; muffs, tippets and ermine, *ten per centum* on the value; paper charged at the rate of 8*ſ* ſterling money of Great-Britain, per ream, and under that price, and blank paper books for accounts, *twelve per centum* on the value; all wrought pewter and wrought tin ware, *twelve per centum* on the value; boots, ſhoes, ſaddles, bridles, coach, chaiſe and horſe harneſs, bellows, wool and cotton cards, horn combs, whips and laſhes for whips, mens and womens leather gloves, *twenty per centum* on the value; cordage, twine and lines, *five per centum* on the value; all ſorts of candles and ſoap (Caſtile ſoap excepted) and all manufactured tobacco, *ten per centum* on the value; all garments ready made, walking canes, bruſh and warming-pan handles, mop ſticks, taylors preſs and notch boards, houſe bells, ſham watches and childrens toys, *twenty-five per centum* on the value; iron hollow ware, 3*ſ* per cwt, womens ſilk ſhoes, 1*ſ*6 per pair; womens leather and ſtuff ſhoes, 1*ſ* per pair; all dreſſed or tanned leather, 3*d* per pound; cheeſe, 3*d* per pound; wrought ſilver, 1*ſ* per ounce; wrought gold, 6*ſ* per ounce; every clock and gold watch, 18*ſ*; every ſilver watch, 6*ſ*; every coach or chariot 15l. every other four wheeled carriage, 7l. 10s. every curricle, chaiſe, riding chair, kittereen or ſulkey, 3l. 15s. plated buckles, goldſmiths, ſilverſmiths and jewellers wrought ware, *ten per centum* on the value; inſtrument makers work, cabinet makers work, and framed chairs, *ten per centum* on the value; Madeira wine, 4*d* per gallon; all other wines, 2*d* per gallon; porter and beer, *ten per centum* on the value.

A true Copy.

Witneſs, HENRY WARD, *Secretary.*

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 11.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 3.

"Dr. Franklin, having ſeen his ſucceſſor inſtalled in his diplomatic functions, is preparing to return to Philadelphia. As he cannot bear the fatigue of a carriage, he will embark at Seine, which runs before his houſe at Paſſy, and go to Rouen, and from thence to Havre, where the ſhip is getting ready that is to carry him to America."

Auguſt 22. Captain Alexander Stewart, of the brig Delight, who was ſaid to have foundered at ſea on the 22d of June laſt, on her paſſage from St. Pierre's, Martinique, to Providence in Rhode-Iſland, is ſafe arrived at Baltimore. He gives an account that the brig ſprung a leak on the day abovementioned, which increaſed ſo faſt that he and the crew (conſiſting of 13 men, one woman and a dog) took to the boat, and in three quarters of an hour after they left the veſſel, ſhe went down in lat. 31. 30. N. long. 71. 2. W. They were eleven days in the boat without water; on the 11th day the humane Captain James Smith, of the brig Friendſhip, from Salta Tuda to Richmond, delivered them from their diſtreſs, took them to Richmond, where they arrived in a weak condition.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 24,

On Saturday the 13th inſtant, departed this life, Mrs. MARY BAYARD, Wife of the Honorable JOHN BAYARD, Eſquire, of this city, Speaker of the General Aſſembly, and on the Sabbath morning her remains, attended by a great number of the moſt reſpectable citizens, were interred in the burial ground of the ſecond Preſbyterian Church. The prevalence of the cuſtom of adorning the character of a deceaſed friend with every virtue of humanity, is a proof that it is rather founded upon the affection of the living than the merits of the dead.

It is unneceſſary therefore to ſay any thing more of the character of Mrs. Bayard, than to obſerve, that in the late very important charge of a numerous family, in which ſhe ſuſtained a character difficult to ſecure from cenſure, ſhe diſcharged her duty with fidelity and the moſt entire ſatisfaction.---The ſilent ſadneſs of the bereaved declare their loſs.---Her exemplification of the precepts of the Chriſtian Religion in the ſocial connections, may afford preſent relief to thoſe who have been made moſt ſorrowful by this ſtroke, as it is the beſt evidence that ſhe hath made a happy exchange.

On Tueſday the 9th inſt. the Board of Truſtees of Dickinſon College met at Carliſle, agreeable to adjournment. The meeting was the moſt full and reſpectable of any that has yet appeared at that place; and the Honorable JOHN ARMSTRONG, Eſq; was choſen Preſident, pro tem.

Extract of a letter from Dover (Delaware) dated Auguſt 5, 1785.

"Laſt Saturday evening a company of men inhabitants of Kent county, who had been at the bay on a party of pleaſure, returning to the foreſt of Murtherkill, where they lived, called at the houſe of Preſton Berry, a public houſe-keeper, when two of them immediately engaged in a warm conteſt whoſe horſe could beat the horſe of the other in running; and after a great deal of ill language mutually given by the one to the other, they agreed to fight fairly, as they termed it---take no law of each other, and that none of the company preſent ſhould part them, till one or the other cried enough. In conſequence of this agreement, they engaged in the combat with their fiſts only, and after throwing each other down ſeveral times alternately and fighting near fifteen minutes, only one of the company ſhewing a deſign to part them, but was forcibly prevented by the reſt, one of the combatants inſtantly died of the ſeveral bruiſes he received during this unhappy conteſt, and the ſurvivor has ſince been taken into cuſtody and bound over by recognizance to abide his trial for the homicide."

Extract of a letter from Richmond, Virginia, dated Auguſt 13.

"On Wedneſday evening laſt an expreſs arrived from the Weſtern Country to our Governor, adviſing, that about the firſt of this month a treaty was to have been held between ſome of our people and the Indians; that upon their meeting, about 12 miles from Point Pleaſant, on the other ſide of the Ohio, the Indians, inſtead of entering into the negociations as propoſed and expected, did, cruelly and ſavage like, kill four of our party---Colonel Thomas Lewis, Captain Lochart, Captain Lamberton, and another gentleman."

It muſt give every friend to American manufactures great pleaſure to hear, that Mr. John Baird, lately from North-Britain, hath conſtructed a mill for ſhelling Barley, near Wilmington, and manufactures that wholeſome and agreeable grain in the neateſt manner, and at a price below the imported. The Barley may be ſeen at Mr. John Morton's ſtore. It has been pronounced by good judges to be equally prepared, and in point of taſte to be preferable to the beſt Scotch Barley.

Laſt week ſeveral companies of infantry and one of artillery marched through Reading on their way to the weſtward; being the quota of troops from the ſtate of New-York, ordered, by Congreſs to be raiſed, for the defence of the frontiers.

Monday, the 8th inſtant, a barn, near Reading, was ſtruck with lightning, and entirely conſumed, together with the adjoining ſtables, about forty tons of hay, and a great quantity of grain, &c.

The following ſingular affair happened on Saturday morning laſt:----A perſon who arrived from England ſome time laſt fall, hired in the family of Mr. David Bacon, and during his reſidence had conducted himſelf with great propriety, got up early, and ſecuring a door at the bottom of the ſtairs, to prevent interruption, opened a deſk below, took out upwards of ten pounds, and ranſacking two money drawers of their whole contents in the front ſtore, together with a new beaver hat, immediately run off.---The perperator of the above robbery calls himſelf Joſeph Edge, is about five feet ſix inches high, well ſet, light complexion, nineteen years old, and had with him, among other apparel, a white hat, with white bobbin loops.

On Thurſday evening James Smith and Joſeph Cartwright, two labourers, having a diſpute on the Drawbridge, the former ſtruck the latter on the ſide of the head, by which he fell on the ground, and his head ſtriking againſt a ſtone, he received a mortal wound, whereof he died early next morning----he was buried the next evening. Smith was committed to priſon.

By VENDUE,

ON Thurſday, the firſt of September, will be ſold, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, two valuable FARMS, in the Northern Liberties, within four miles of the city, well improved, and divided into ſuch lots as the ſubſcribers hope will ſuit the purchaſers, one called Kenderton, formerly the property of Mrs. Venables, the other that of Jacob Bender, adjoining the former. Plans of each to be ſeen at the Coffee-houſes. A ſmall part of the purchaſe-money will be required at the execution of the deeds, and an extenſive credit given for the remainder, by

THOMAS BOND.
VENABLES BOND,
JACOB BENDER.

The ſale to begin preciſely at two o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man, named JOHN HAGENBOOK, a German, a taylor by trade; he is 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, freſh coloured, much pitted with the ſmall pox, and has black hair which he wears cued; had on an orange coloured coat of fine cloth, a clouded knit jacket, nankeen breeches, new fine ſhirt, white cotton ſtockings, good calf-ſkin ſhoes, plated ſhoe and knee-buckles, and a caſtor hat. Whoevor takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, or delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ANDREW HERTZOG.

N. B. A certain Henry Voelker went off with the above ſervant; he is a free man, a taylor by trade, and perſuaded the ſervant to go with him. *Auguſt* 22, 1785.

Twenty-four DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers on Sunday evening, the 21ſt inſtant, the following indented Iriſh ſervants, viz.

DANIEL TONNEY, about 17 years of age, of a dark complexion, ſhort black hair, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thin viſage; had on and took with him, a white jean coat, ſhort blue ſailor's jacket, two under jackets, one ſpotted, the other of fine dimity, a pair of olive green corduroy breeches, almoſt new, a caſtor hat, &c.

MICHAEL M'PHADDIN, about 26 years of age, of a fair complexion, with long black hair tied, ſtout and well made, a weaver by trade, about 5 feet 9 inches high; had on and took with him, a linen coat, jacket and breeches of corded linen, thread ſtockings, wool hat, with a black ribbon round it, a blue ſhort jacket, and a check wallet.

THOMAS KENNEDY, about 20 years of age, of a ſandy complexion, freckled in the face, has long brown hair, thick legs, the left leg ſhorteſt, which cauſes him to limp when he walks, very thick ſet, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; had on and took with him a drab coloured cloth coat almoſt new, with no lining, a ſpotted velvet jacket, a blue cloth jacket, two pair of breeches, one jean the other fuſtian, thread ſtockings, new ſhoes, with ſquare copper buckles, and a wool hat; he is a ſhoemaker by trade, and took ſome tools with him. It is ſuppoſed they took a black mare, about 6 years old, 14 hands and an half high, a natural trotter but no particular marks. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants and mare, and ſecures them or either of them, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid for each, by DAVID FROST, WILLIAM RICE, and WILLIAM M'CALLA. ‡

Bucks County, Auguſt 22, 2785.

BOULTING CLOTHS,

A VERY extenſive and complete aſſortment of ſuperfine, middling and coarſe, ſuitable to every branch of the *Boulting Buſineſs*, lately imported, and are for ſale on reaſonable terms, by

ROBERT LEWIS & SONS,

At their ſtore on Stamper's wharff, next below the Drawbridge, or in Spruce-ſtreet, three doors from Third-ſtreet.

MILLERS, and others, may be furniſhed with Boulting Cloths, *remarkably fine,* and of ſuperior quality and texture to any we have yet known imported into America:---Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very difficult article, may have proper directions (if required) in making choice of ſuch cloths as will certainly anſwer the ſeveral purpoſes for which they may be deſigned, according to the different qualities of wheat, and modes of manufacturing in the various parts of the United States: Alſo, directions for affixing them on reels in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended, as well as the different methods of laying out and dreſſing French burr millſtones. Thoſe who purchaſe quantities to retail, a reaſonable diſcount will be made to them.

Mill-ſtones of all ſizes, of the beſt grit for merchant or country work, or to run with a French burr, ever yet experienced in this ſtate, and two Cologne ſtones, are alſo for ſale at the loweſt rates. July 26, 1785. t. f.

To whom it may concern.

ALL importers of Rum, Wine, Brandy, or other Spirituous Liquors, are hereby notified to make true and particular entry of all the liquors aforeſaid by them imported, at the Exciſe-Office, before any part thereof be ſtored, agreeable to a law of this ſtate, in that caſe made and provided.

Alſo Retailers and others are requeſted not to move or tranſport any caſk of the liquors aforeſaid, amounting to twenty gallons and upwards, without firſt having entered the ſame according to law; as all ſuch liquors found ſo moving or moved before entry, will be ſeized without diſcrimination.

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, Collector.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1785. 3 m.

ALL Perſons who are indebted for Exciſe are requeſted to make immediate payment.

Glouceſter county, Auguſt 15, 1785.

WAS committed to Glouceſter goal, on Wedneſday, the 10th inſtant, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, a certain THOMAS GREYHAM, a Scotchman, who ſays he came from Philadelphia, and was acquainted with one Mr. M'Ilvaine, inn-keeper, in Briſtol, he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſandy complexion; had on a white jean coatee, jacket and breeches of the ſame, an old felt hat bound, one pair of ſteel knee buckles, and an old pair of thread ſtockings, and old ſhoes. His Maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away in three weeks after the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his fees, by

† ISAAC LENNARD, Goaler.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Capt. WILLIAM MORRELL, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have demand son the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, to

JAMES CRAIG, }
WILLIAM MACKENZIE, } Executors.

Philad. Auguſt 16, 1785. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ANDREW HAMILTON, Eſq; late of this city deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment. And all who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to produce them, properly atteſted, to

ABBY HAMILTON, Executrix.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

A Valuable PLANTATION, in

Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, near a Landing on Crum creek, containing 163 acres, adjoining lands of Meſſrs. Caleb Davis, John Croſby, J. Warrell and others. There is on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, milk-houſe, and an excellent orchard, about 100 acres cleared, the remainder is ſtocked with timber. ¶ *Philad. Auguſt 12, 1785.*

Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, Auguſt 16, 1785.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 25th of June laſt, a Negroe WOMAN, named HANNAH, about 35 years of age, pretty likely, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, came from Guinea, has one mark each ſide of her eye, if examined, and a ſmall lump or ſcar on the back of her neck; had on, when ſhe went away, a red flannel jacket and petticoat, old blue quilt, with mixed cloth in the fore part, and ſome patches on the lower part behind, had on a coarſe white ſhift, but expect her dreſs will be altered. Her huſband is a free man, and it is expected he harbours her; his name is Big Bill, formerly belonging to Daniel Cooper, deceaſed. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negroe woman, and ſecures her in any goal in the United States, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have her again, or delivers her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ ELIZABETH HORNER.

THOMAS FORREST,

Has for SALE, at his OFFICE, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, five doors above the ſign of the Black Horſe, and nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where he tranſacts in the moſt extenſive manner, every kind of buſineſs relative to ſtocks.

BANK STOCK.

The different kinds of certificates iſſued by the United States, particularly the certificates of this ſtate, made receivable in payment for land in the Old and New Purchaſe.

Loan-Office certificates, depreciation funded on the exciſe, State Money of the emiſſion of April, 1781, for patenting land, Maſſachuſetts and Maryland Loan-Office certificates, depreciation ditto, ſtate money, and every kind of certificates and monies of this, or any other ſtate in the union, are bought and ſold.

He buys and ſells on commiſſion, all kinds of

Merchandize, Bills of Exchange, &c.

Any perſons reſiding in this, or any of the United States, who will ſend their orders to his office, may depend on having their buſineſs tranſacted with as much care as if they themſelves were perſonally preſent, and thoſe who ſhall pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may rely on his utmoſt exertion for their intereſt, and part of the money advanced, if required.

He will exchange Loan-Office certificates, Stelle's and final ſettlements funded by the late law, for depreciation certificates, and others unfunded, at their current prices. July 27. t. f.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Orphans Court for Cheſter county, will be SOLD by public Vendue, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of Auguſt inſt. the ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Tract or Parcel of LAND, ſituate in Weſt-Nottingham townſhip, containing about 107 acres and allowance, whereon are erected a meſſuage or tenement, ſtable, and a ſpring-houſe over a never failing ſpring of water, near the dwelling-houſe. There are a garden and orchard; about three acres of ſaid tract is good watered meadow, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made at a ſmall expence, and about 30 acres of woodland; bounded by lands of Francis Armſtrong, Joſeph Brown and others, late the eſtate of John Holmes, deceaſed, and to be ſold by the ſubſcribers.

† JAMES CLANEY,)
Auguſt 5, 1785. JANE CLANEY,) Adminiſtrat.

Glouceſter Goal, Auguſt 2, 1785.

WAS committed to Glouceſter goal, on the 24th of May laſt, a certain John Poor, ſuppoſed to have ſtolen the following articles, a ſilk cloak, a pair of ſtockings, a needle-book, a chintz gown, a ſhift, two handkerchiefs, one gauze, with red edgings, four caps, a pair of ſleeves, two gauze caps, a fan, a ſmall new red trunk No. 4, two coarſe ſhifts, a blue linnen petticoat, a ſtriped blue ſhort gown, one callicoe ditto, and many other things. Any perſons who have loſt the deſcribed goods, are deſired to come and prove their property in three weeks from this date, otherwiſe the ſaid Poor will be diſcharged from his confinement, if nothing further appears againſt him.

¶ ISAAC LENNARD, Goaler.

MORDECAI LEWIS & Co.

Have for SALE, at their STORE in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge,

CHOICE French and Spaniſh brandy, excellent old Madeira wine, claret in boxes and hogſheads, bohea and hyſon tea of the firſt quality, loaf ſugar in hogſheads and tierces, London porter in hampers, ſweet oil in pots, tallow candles in ſmall boxes, a few large anchors, nails, and a variety of ironmongery, copperas, chalk, refined borax, madder, with a very large and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods. §

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Captain JOHN M'CALLUM, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, either by bond, note or book-debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

Philad. July 26, 1785. ¶ THOMAS WYLIE,) Executors.
SAMUEL JERVIS,)

TO BE SOLD,

A Large Three-ſtory Brick HOUSE,

the corner of Cheſnut and Second-ſtreets.

A Three-ſtory Brick HOUSE, on the

weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Market-ſtreet, extending back to Strawberry alley, now in the tenure of John Conolly; both houſes exceeding good ſtands for buſineſs. Alſo,

A Small HOUSE in Gray's Alley.

The terms of payment will be made eaſy---For further particulars, enquire of SAMUEL HOWELL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 4. 1785.

Cheſter County, July 29, 1785.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT is requeſted that all DISTILLERS make entries of their Stills, and the number of gallons they contain, with the Collector of Exciſe, before they proceed to diſtil any farther.---Alſo all arrearages of exciſe to be paid immediately, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt according to law.

No further notice will be given.

§ JOHN CHRISTIE, Collector.

Reading, Auguſt 1, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN DIEHL, late of the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks, deceaſed, to bring in their accounts on or before the firſt day of October next, to the ſubſcriber, for ſettlement. And all thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make payment on or before that time, as no further indulgence will be given,

§ ROSINA DIEHL, Adminiſtratrix.

LANDS for PUBLIC SALE.

To be SOLD by public vendue, at the Vendue Store, in Baltimore-town, and the ſale to commence on the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until all are ſold.

ABOUT 4650 acres of very valuable LAND, the property of the Baltimore Company, viz. Orange, containing about 2800 acres, adjoining ſaid town, the greater part of it very well wooded, the ſoil tolerable good, and lays well for farming.----- Philipſburgh, containing about 900 acres, lays nearly adjoining ſaid town, and on the banks of Patapſco river and Harris's creek, where the navigation is very good, and there may be ſeveral good and commodious ſhip-yards eaſily made;----this tract abounds with different kinds of timber and fire wood, and contains ſeveral ſwamps and valleys, which may be eaſily made into valuable meadow, and a conſiderable quantity of the up-land well adapted to farming.---Gorſuch, containing about 500 acres; this tract lays adjoining Philipſburgh, and extends down to the point oppoſite the fort, which forms the mouth of our harbour, and lays two miles on navigable water; there has been formerly a few acres of this land cleared; but the remainder of it abounds with large lofty timber, chiefly white oak of the firſt quality for ſhip-building and with fire wood; on this tract there is a very large proportion of valuable meadow and up-land of the firſt quality for farming.---In ſhort, the many advantages it has over moſt other lands, renders it the admiration of all who examine it.

Three ſmall tracts, laying round the old Mount Royal Forge, on both ſides of Jones's Falls, about one and a half miles from ſaid town, containing about 250 acres; on this land there are three excellent mill-ſeats, on one of which ſtands the old forge, with other conſiderable improvements.-----About one half of theſe tracts is very well wooded; but what adds exceedingly to its value, there are a conſiderable number of quarries of excellent ſtone for building.

Bare-Hills, containing about 200 acres, laying about ſix miles from ſaid town, in the neighbourhood of Col. Darby Lux, and will be particularly deſcribed at the time of ſale.

The whole of theſe lands will be laid off in lots of various ſizes, according to their ſituations, and as it may be thought will beſt ſuit the purchaſers. As there are many beautiful ſituations for Gentlemen's country ſeats, a number of lots will be laid off for that purpoſe, and the remainder in mill ſeats, ſtone quarries, gardens and farms.

The terms of ſale of theſe lands are the one tenth of the purchaſe money of the three tracts, laying round Mount Royal forge, to be paid down the next day after the ſale, and bonds with approved ſecurity, payable in five years from that date on intereſt, to be paid annually, for the reſidue;---and for the remaining tracts, one twentieth part of the purchaſe money to be paid down the next day after the ſale, and bond with intereſt in the ſame manner as aforeſaid, for the reſidue.

Plats of the whole will be made out in a ſhort time for the examination of the public---any perſons deſirous of viewing Philipſburgh, or Gorſuch, before the day of ſale, are requeſted to apply to Mr. Miles Love, living on the latter; thoſe who may be deſirous to view the other lands, are requeſted to apply to Capt. Zachariah Mackubin, ſurveyor on Howard's hill, Baltimore. Attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by

ABRAHAM VAN BIBBER,
BALTIMORE, CLEMENT BROOKE,
July 1, 1785. JOHN MERRYMAN.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Colonel LEWIS GRONOW, deceaſed, will be expoſed to Public SALE, on the Premiſes, on the 8th day of September next, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the Great Valley, Cheſter county, about 22 miles from Philadelphia, containing upwards of 200 acres, about one half thereof cleared, the remainder well timbered. There is a large proportion of excellent meadow thereon, watered by that never-failing ſtream, known by the name of the Valley Creek, which runs through the ſaid tract and affords a convenience for erecting any kind of water works. On the premiſes are a well finiſhed two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, a good barn, ſtables and other out-houſes, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a never-failing ſpring, a young bearing orchard and other improvements; the arable land is naturally productive of all kinds of grain, and may be eaſily kept ſo, as there is plenty of limeſtone on ſaid tract; it is pleaſantly ſituated, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to a number of Merchant Mills, and places of Worſhip of different denominations. Credit will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, upon giving ſecurity. Attendance will be given and the conditions made known, at the time and place of ſale, by

JOHN BEATON,)
July 18, 1785. § DAVID DAVIS,) Executors.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

WARDENS-OFFICE, July 25, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Buoy which was placed on the upper part of the Fourteen Feet Bank is taken up, and a new one placed on the Flat Ground below the ſaid Shoal; which the ſeveral Printers of News-papers in the city are requeſted to publiſh in their papers.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the ſtate of Pennſylvania having appointed and commiſſioned the ſubſcriber, Inſpector of Boards, Plank, Staves, Heading and Timber, for the ſtate of Penſylvania. All Merchants and others are hereby notified, that unleſs they call on him or his lawful Deputies to inſpect the ſame on the ſhipment thereof, that they may depend the laws to prevent frauds on the exportation of lumber from this ſtate will be put in force againſt all delinquents. JOHN LINNINGTON.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1 1785. †

Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey, Auguſt 4, 1785.

WHEREAS *Sarah Huggins*, the wife of the ſubſcriber, hath left his houſe without any juſt cauſe, and taken a conſiderable quantity of his property: theſe are to forwarn any perſon truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

¶ SAMUEL HUGGINS.

Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey, Auguſt 4, 1785.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his bail and creditors, a certain JOHN EWENS, by trade a taylor, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſomewhat round ſhouldered and full breaſted, dark brown eyes and hair, very well dreſſed, a likely, ſmart, active fellow; his cloaths cannot be particularly deſcribed, as he took a quantity of cloth of different kinds with him, that he was intruſted with to make; he left a diſtreſſed wife and family of ſmall children, and took with him the wife and female child, about 8 months old, of the ſubſcriber; ſhe has brown hair and eyes, ſandy complexion, has loſt ſome of her teeth before, has a hair mole on her face: Her ſiſter went off with them----black hair and eyes, dark complexion, ſmiling countenance. The above woman took from the ſubſcriber a conſiderable quantity of public money, the ſum as yet unknown. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Ewens and Woman, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ SAMUEL HUGGINS.

Auguſt 8, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of DAVID JOHNSON, formerly of Marlborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, but late of Macunge, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book-debt, to diſcharge the ſame before the firſt of September next, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney without further notice; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the 15th day of September next, to the ſubſcriber, living in Miller's town, Northampton county.

§ ALEXANDER M'MICHAEL, Executor.

Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, Auguſt 9, 1785.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, Wife of ADAM BARR, much to her grief, has found her name publiſhed in the papers by her huſband, accuſing her of eloping from him without any cauſe. If being often beat and abuſed in a moſt cruel manner, thrown in the fire, ſometimes almoſt ſtrangled by him, at other times thrown on the floor and ſtamped on, ſwearing he would murder her, and other ill treatment, which diſabled her from getting out of bed for ſeveral days, ſuffering both black and white ſervants to abuſe her with ill language, and when her mother came to ſee her, he in a furious manner turned both her and her mother out of doors.---If ſuch cruel uſage, from a man who ought to have been her beſt friend, be not ſufficient cauſe for leaving him, ſhe leaves the impartial to judge.

§ CHARITY BARR.

IMPORTED BY

JAMES HUNTER,

And to be SOLD, at his HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Chriſt-Church, viz.

A LARGE aſſortment of corduroys, ſilk and cotton velvets, ſtamped linens of various patterns, fine 10-8ths Drogheda ſheetings, half ell black callimancoes, camblets, durants, tammies, broadcloths, rattinets, ſhalloons and trimmings, Tulley garterings, bindings, tapes, bobbins and Scotch thread, linens, cambricks, lawns, and muſlins, chintz pattern paper hangings, knives and forks, with ivory, buck, ebony and ſplit bone handles, razors, ſciſſars, buckles, buttons, fine Iriſh parchment, with many other articles, too tedious to mention.

All perſons indebted to ſaid Hunter are requeſted to pay, or at leaſt pay off the intereſt, and thoſe indebted on book account are deſired to pay off, or give bond and ſecurity, or they may expect to be dealt with according to law. Such perſons as have demands againſt me (if any) are deſired to bring in their accounts, and, if juſt, they ſhall be paid immediately.

Auguſt 2, 1785. JAMES HUNTER.

N. B. Sundry Tracts of Land to be lett on improving leaſes, in Penſylvania and Jerſey, apply as above.

AMOS WICKERSHAM,

In Second-ſtreet, the corner of Coomb's alley, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, has for ſale,

MADEIRA, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Fyal, and Port } Wines.
Claret and Port in bottles,
Jamaica Spirit,
Weſt-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars,
Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Teas,
Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace,
Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger, Snuff,
London bottled Porter,
Sweet Oil,
Holland Cheeſe,
Rice, Indigo,

And ſundry other articles in the Grocery way.

Where ſtrangers and others, going to ſea, may be furniſhed with ſtores, and depend on being ſupplied with fidelity and care.

June 14, 1785. ¶ 6 w.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH ALEXANDER, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts proved, that they may be paid, by ROBERT GRAY, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 9, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLACE on the weſt ſide of Germantown road, at the Five Mile Run; there are erected on the ſaid place a two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, a two ſtory frame houſe adjoining, ſmoke houſe, barn and ſtable; in one of the cellars is an excellent ſpring of water, which ſerves for a ſpring-houſe. Said place contains upwards of 12 acres, chiefly meadow, with a good orchard and kitchen garden, has a pleaſant ſituation, and would ſuit, with little improvement, for a gentleman's country ſeat or tanyard, for which it has every conveniency. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN BAKER, in Second-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets. †

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1785. THE NUMB. 2883.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1785.

A MILLWRIGHT,

JUST arrived from North-Britain, with good recommendations, would be glad to hear of immediate employment. Enquire of the PRINTERS. †

Chester county, August 27, 1785.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Darby, containing about 200 acres, the arable land is good for grain; there is about 12 acres of meadow, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made and watered; there is a great proportion of woodland, the houſe is large, built of brick and two ſtories high, a tolerable good barn and ſtabling, its vicinity to the town of Darby and a landing on Darby creek being only two miles diſtant, muſt make the timber very valuable, particularly the white oaks, with which the woodland abounds. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Ship, in Darby. ¶ SAMUEL SMITH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a COURT of GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, will be held at NORRIS TOWN, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the COUNTY of MONTGOMERY. Of which all Conſtables, and perſons bound by recognizance to appear thereat, are to take Notice and give their attendance accordingly. All Public Houſe-keepers within the county aforeſaid, are notified to apply to this Court, for recommendations for Licences, for the enſuing Year. ¶ ZEBULON POTTS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public SALE, at the Premiſes, on SATURDAY, the 10th of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a valuable PLANTATION, ſituate, lying and being in Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county; bounded by lands of Simon Armſtrong, Peter Mattis and others, containing about 116 acres of LAND. There are erected on ſaid place, a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſtone ſpring-houſe, with excellent water near the door, ſtone barn, ſtabling, &c. with a very valuable thriving and bearing orchard, 10 acres of well watered meadow, and a proportionable quantity of well timbered woodland; taken in execution as the property of John Campbell, which will be ſold for and during the term of his natural life, by

Auguſt 22, 1785. ¶ ZEBULON POTTS, Sheriff.

Eaſton, Auguſt 17, 1785.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public SALE, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract of LAND, ſituate in Hamilton townſhip; bounded by land of Robert Levers, Eſq; Anthony Keentz and others, and containing about 200 acres, more or leſs, whereof about 50 acres are cleared, and about 15 acres of meadow, with good buildings thereon; late the property of Benjamin Vanhorn; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by ¶ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A MOST valuable PLANTATION and Tract of LAND, containing 150 acres, ſituate in Eaſton townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, about 15 miles from Philadelphia, and about one mile from the ſign of the Spread Eagle, on Lancaſter road, adjoining Radnor Church lands; 50 acres of which are choice woodland, and 25 acres excellent watered meadow, and the remainder plough land in good order, and equal in quality to any lands in the county. There are erected upon the premiſes, a ſtone dwelling-houſe near two ſtories high, two rooms on the lower floor, and three above, with a ſtone kitchen adjoining, a large frame barn, and a ſtone ſhed 52 feet long by 14 feet wide, and 20 feet high, a ſtone ſpring-houſe 24 feet long by 16 feet wide, one ſtory high, over an excellent ſpring of water, and an orchard of 300 engrafted apple trees, with a variety of other fruit trees; this place is well ſituated, and is a compleat farm. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcribers, or to Mr. Alexander Clay, at the ſign of the Spread Eagle, on Lancaſter road.

Alſo, one other convenient plantation, containing about 130 acres, with a ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, part ſtone and part hewed logs, and a ſmall barn erected thereon, an orchard with about 60 apple trees and other fruit trees, 20 acres of choice watered meadow, and more may be made, and about 40 acres of woodland, the reſt cleared and under good fences, ſituate in Marple townſhip, in Cheſter county, adjoining land of Dr. Vanleer, and is diſtant from Philadelphia about 12 miles. This place has ſome valuable natural advantages for water works. For further particulars and terms of ſale of either of the above farms, apply to SAMUEL VANLEER, at Reading furnace, or to PETER THOMSON, Conveyancer, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Auguſt 27, 1785. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a French ſervant man, named DAVID MARTIN, by trade a cordwainer, talks good Engliſh and broken German, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, dark brown hair, which is commonly cued, with a falſe tail; had on and took with him, when he went away, a corduroy jacket with ſleeves, pieced at the bottom, white jacket and breeches of narrow corded dimity, one pair blue ſtriped holland overalls, one pair of Ruſſia ſheeting ditto cut out, but not made up; he has taken part of his tools along with him, and will probably try to paſs as a freeman. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

MARTIN SHUGART.

York-Town, Auguſt 13, 1785. ‡

Reading, Auguſt 22, 1785.

WAS committed to the goal of Berks county, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, a perſon by the name of WILLIAM IRWIN; he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, pitted with the ſmall pox, of a darkiſh complexion, has ſhort brown hair, ſays his uſual place of abode is at Cheſnut Level, in Lancaſter county, his cloaths are but mean, conſiſting only of an old linen jacket, trowſers, ſhirt, and old felt hat. He brought with him a bay colt, about 12 hands high, has neither brand nor ear-mark, two years old laſt ſpring, a ſaddle almoſt new, with a blue ſaddle cloth bound with yellow. His maſter (if any he has) is requeſted to come, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees, in three weeks from the date hereof.

† CHRISTIAN BARRANSTINE, Goaler.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City, Liberties and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE preſent Sheriff having advertiſed his intentions of reſigning his office; the honor you have conferred by placing me on the return the two laſt years, induces me to ſolicit your favors at the enſuing Election for the Sheriff's Office, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged

By the Public's humble Servant,

Philad. June 9, 1785. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT.

To the FREEMEN and ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

INFLUENCED by the ſentiments of ſome of my friends, I take the liberty to offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's Office the approaching Election.

Should I be ſo happy as to be favoured with your ſuffrages, it ſhall be my conſtant care to act in ſuch a manner as will render me not unworthy of the ſame. With the greateſt reſpect and eſteem, I have the honour to be,

Your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

JOHN ALEXANDER.

June 27, 1785. 7/6 3 w. c t f

To the ELECTORS of the CITY and COUNTY of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

MY thanks are due to you for your votes and intereſt at the laſt general Election, for the Coroner's Office; a continuance of your favors at the enſuing Election will further oblige,

GENTLEMEN,

Your friend and humble ſervant,

¶ JOSEPH RUSH.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE ſubſcriber being encouraged by a number of his friends, purpoſes offering himſelf as a Candidate for the Coroner's Office at the enſuing Election, and requeſts your votes and intereſt for the ſame. Your friend and very humble ſervant,

June 30, 1785. ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE ſubſcriber purpoſes offering himſelf as a Candidate for the Coroner's Office at the enſuing Election. Should he be favored with your votes and intereſt, it ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by your friend and humble ſervant.

JOHN LEACOCK.

State Lottery Office,

THE Tickets of the Second Claſs are now rolling up, and the DRAWING will abſolutely commence on MONDAY, the Nineteenth Day of September next.

*** TICKETS are to be had at the *Lottery Office* in Third-ſtreet, the fifth houſe to the Southward of Arch-ſtreet, and at the dwelling houſes of the Managers. *Auguſt* 22, 1785.

THOMAS FORREST,

Has for SALE, at his OFFICE, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, five doors above the ſign of the Black Horſe, and nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where he tranſacts in the moſt extenſive manner, every kind of buſineſs relative to ſtocks.

BANK STOCK.

The different kinds of certificates iſſued by the United States, particularly the certificates of this ſtate, made receivable in payment for land in the Old and New Purchaſe.

Loan-Office certificates, depreciation funded on the exciſe, State Money of the emiſſion of April, 1781, for patenting land, Maſſachuſetts and Maryland Loan-Office certificates, depreciation ditto, ſtate money, and every kind of certificates and monies of this, or any other ſtate in the union, are bought and ſold.

He buys and ſells on commiſſion, all kinds of

Merchandize, Bills of Exchange, &c.

Any perſons reſiding in this, or any of the United States, who will ſend their orders to his office, may depend on having their buſineſs tranſacted with as much care as if they themſelves were perſonally preſent, and thoſe who ſhall pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may rely on his utmoſt exertion for their intereſt, and part of the money advanced, if required.

He will exchange Loan-Office certificates, Stelle's and final ſettlements funded by the late law, for depreciation certificates, and others unfunded, at their current prices. July 27. t. f.

Twenty-four DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers on Sunday evening, the 21ſt inſtant, the following indented Iriſh ſervants, viz.

DANIEL TONNEY, about 17 years of age, of a dark complexion, ſhort black hair, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thin viſage; had on and took with him, a white jean coat, ſhort blue ſailor's jacket, two under jackets, one ſpotted, the other of fine dimity, a pair of olive green corduroy breeches, almoſt new, a caſtor hat, &c.

MICHAEL M'PHADDIN, about 26 years of age, of a fair complexion, with long black hair tied, ſtout and well made, a weaver by trade, about 5 feet 9 inches high; had on and took with him, a linen coat, jacket and breeches of corded linen, thread ſtockings, wool hat, with a black ribbon round it, a blue ſhort jacket, and a check wallet.

THOMAS KENNEDY, about 20 years of age, of a ſandy complexion, freckled in the face, has long brown hair, thick legs, the left leg ſhorteſt, which cauſes him to limp when he walks, very thick ſet, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; had on and took with him a drab coloured cloth coat almoſt new, with no lining, a ſpotted velvet jacket, a blue cloth jacket, two pair of breeches, one jean the other fuſtian, thread ſtockings, new ſhoes, with ſquare copper buckles, and a wool hat; he is a ſhoemaker by trade, and took ſome tools with him. It is ſuppoſed they took a black mare, about 6 years old, 14 hands and an half high, a natural trotter but no particular marks. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants and mare, and ſecures them or either of them, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid for each, by DAVID FROST, WILLIAM RICE, and WILLIAM M'CALLA. ‡

Bucks County, Auguſt 22, 2785.

Juſt imported in the Brigantine Commerce, Capt. James Darrell, from London, and now opening for SALE, by

JOHN SHIELDS,

In Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the City Tavern,

SIX, 7, 8, 9 and 10-qr. roſe blankets; ſtriped duffils or Indian blanketing; ſpotted ſwanſkins; white, red and yellow flannels; 6 and 7-qr. red, crimſon, green and blue baizes; red, green and blue naps and duffils; drabs, plains and kerſeys; 5 and 6-qr. ſcarlet, drab, light and dark blue, brown, claret, garnet, ſage, purple and pea green, coarſe cloths; beſt London 7-qr. ſuperfine of ſame colours; beſt 7-qr. double milled drab cloth; 7-qr. light lead cloths, ſuitable for womens cloaks, and chair linings; childrens ſpotted worſted hoſe; boys plain and ribbed ditto; girls plain and clocked ditto; womens clocked with crimſon, white and ſcarlet; mens ſilk and worſted, ſilk and raw ſilk ribbed, mottled or plain; gauze hoſe and ſocks, ſuitable for wearing under ſilk ſtockings; beſt ſuperfine black ſilk hoſe; corduroys and pluſhes; moreens, tammies, durants, callimancoes; carpeting; faſhionable plated and gilt buttons; an aſſortment of boys, girls and mens white and black hats; ladies chip and girls Leghorn hats; buckrams, ſewing ſilk, ſcarf twiſt; bindings and nonſopretties; powder and ſhot, bar lead, &c. &c. With a large aſſortment of blue, brown and mixed COATINGS.

N. B. Several bales of woollens and trunks of hoſiery, aſſorted, to be ſold at a low advance for caſh.

Eaſton, Auguſt 9, 1785.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, at the premiſes, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain two ſtory ſtone Tenement and Lot of GROUND, ſituate in Eaſton, on the weſt ſide of Hamilton-ſtreet, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet. Alſo a certain ſtone Smith's ſhop, and Lot of GROUND, adjoining the above lot, and containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet. As alſo a certain five acre out-lot. All late the property of Abraham Berlin, the elder, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by § PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, Auguſt 9, 1785.

BY virtue of certain Writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to SALE, at the Court-Houſe in Eaſton, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract of LAND, ſituate in Cheſnut-Hill townſhip, bounded by lands of the United Brethren and the Blue Mountains, and containing about 200 acres, more or leſs, whereof 20 acres are cleared, and whereon are erected a griſt-mill, ſaw-mill, oil-mill and hemp-mill, late the property of George Dreiſbach. Alſo a certain Tract of LAND, ſituate in Mount-Bethel townſhip, bounded by land of Alexander Brown, and David and William Man, and containing 200 acres, more or leſs, one half whereof can be made into good meadow. Late the property of George Taylor, Eſq; deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

‡ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

A runaway Negroe LAD.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near Cheſter-Town, Kent county, State of Maryland, on Saturday, the 18th of June, a likely Negroe lad, named JOE, about 19 years of age, ſlender built, thin viſage, of a low ſtature, very black, a fine ſet of teeth, ſpeaks plain, when examined has ſomething of a down look, and is not very intelligent; is fond of ſtrong liquor, and ſubject to lying; had on, when he went away, an oznabrigs ſhirt and trowſers, an old hat, with a large brim, torn in ſeveral places; it is ſuppoſed he took with him a white ticking waiſtcoat, a callicoe waiſtcoat, and country filled cloth coat, with large flat white metal buttons, a coarſe white ſhirt, and ſtriped linen trowſers: He was born in the county and ſtate aforeſaid, has been uſed to plantation buſineſs, and will probably endeavour to paſs for a freeman. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid Negroe in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 2, 1785. PHILIP REED.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. §

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 19th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Newton townſhip, Cumberland county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, called ROBERT DUDDLESTON, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and is well ſet, has ſhort brown hair, inclining to curl, and long about his face, but as he took a pair of ſciſſars, it is uncertain what faſhion it is in now; he is of a dark complexion, and has a down look; had on, when he went away, an old wool hat, old ſhirt and trowſers, good ſhoes, and old white jacket. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any goal, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by § SAMUEL M'CORMICK.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man, named JOHN HAGENBOOK, a German, a taylor by trade; he is 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, freſh coloured, much pitted with the ſmall pox, and has black hair which he wears cued; had on an orange coloured coat of fine cloth, a clouded knit jacket, nankeen breeches, new fine ſhirt, white cotton ſtockings, good calf-ſkin ſhoes, plated ſhoe and knee-buckles, and a caſtor hat. Whoevor takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, or delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ANDREW HERTZOG.

N. B. A certain Henry Voelker went off with the above ſervant; he is a free man, a taylor by trade, and perſuaded the ſervant to go with him. *Auguſt* 22, 1785.

FOR SAVANNAH,

The Brigantine GEORGIA PACKET,

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Maſter,

HATH compleat Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Captain on Board, or

WILLIAM SYKES.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) July* 16.

We learn, via Antigua, that moſt of the windward iſlands have ſent over memorials to government, through the hands of their different agents in London, couched in very ſtrong and ſpirited terms, complaining of the great injury they ſuſtain for want of a proper commercial intercourſe being eſtabliſhed between Great-Britain and America. The articles of ſtaves, lumber, &c. having been exorbitantly dear for ſome time paſt in thoſe iſlands, as the means of obtaining them is not only difficult, but very precarious.

The Americans have lately extended their Guinea trade to Gambia, a Britiſh ſettlement, where there is no fort; the negro ſlaves from thence are a dull, untractable ſpecies of beings, and rarely brought to the Weſt India Iſlands, not being adapted to the market.

Letters from the Bay of Honduras mention, that St. George's Quay, which was entirely ruinated by the Spaniards during the late war, is now re-ſettling very faſt; and we are informed that ſeveral perſons of this town, who formerly reſided there, are ſhortly going down, intending again to become ſettlers.

RICHMOND, AUGUST 20.

By a letter from the Sweet Springs we have the following intelligence: That the Shawaneſe Indians are out upon the frontiers in great force, united with the Six Nations. At Point Pleaſant they have killed Col. Thomas Lewis, and four other officers, one a Major, and three Captains. Col. Lewis and his party were killed at a place called Raccoon Bottom, to which place they went, upon invitation of the Shawaneſe, to hold a treaty with them; and this piece of bloody treachery is ſaid to be in revenge for a recent murder of an old Indian hunter, by a party of whites going down the Ohio. The fort at Point Pleaſant is in great diſtreſs, and the inhabitants of Green Bryar, ſtimulated by Col. Samuel Lewis, brother to Col. Thomas Lewis, are in motion to its relief.

BOSTON, Auguſt 22.

Laſt Friday evening the aſſociation of tradeſmen and manufacturers of this town met at the Green Dragon. A circular letter was laid before them by their committee, to be communicated to their brethren in the ſeveral branches of trade and manufactures throughout the United States, informing them what meaſures had been adopted by the aſſociation of this town, and the law paſſed by this ſtate in conſequence of their petition; urging them to enter into a ſimilar aſſociation, and requeſting them to forward a petition to their ſeveral legiſlatures, for the purpoſe of laying duties on ſuch ſpecies of articles as can be manufactured in this country. Alſo a correſpondence is recommended from the ſeveral aſſociations, when eſtabliſhed. The letter was unanimouſly approved, and voted to be immediately forwarded.

WORCESTER, *Auguſt* 18.

We hear from Charlton, that the inhabitants of that town are about raiſing a ſum of money to be depoſited in the hands of the Town-Treaſurer, to be ready whenever called for by certain perſons, who are to be choſen by the town, to ſtart at a minute's warning, to go in queſt of any perſon or perſons who may ſteal or rob within the limits of that town. An example worthy the imitation of every town in the United States. This plan has been lately adopted in Connecticut, and we hope will ſoon become general. Seven, eight, ten or more perſons, ſhould be appointed in a town, according to its bigneſs, to go in queſt of ſuch peſts to ſociety. Such an inſtitution is even worthy the attention of the legiſlature; and men choſen into ſuch an office by the ſeveral towns at their annual March meetings, will be of as much benefit to the community as many other town officers uſually choſen at that time. Such a method, if generally adopted, will not only have a tendency to keep rogues honeſt, but when they prove otherwiſe, be a means of their being ſpeedily detected and brought to juſtice, and the loſt property regained by its lawful owner.

A correſpondent queries, whether a tax on dogs, of one ſhilling each, annually, would not be more beneficial to the public, and raiſe twenty times the ſum, that can be raiſed by a duty on advertiſements. A duty on dogs would ſo far be beneficial as to curtail the number of theſe dangerous animals:---Notwithſtanding which, a ſufficient number would be kept to produce a handſome revenue to government. A duty on advertiſements is evidently ſhackling the preſs; as the cheapneſs of news-papers ariſe entirely by means of the profit on advertiſements. Conſequently, if government takes a conſiderable part of *that* profit from the publiſhers, news-papers cannot be afforded as cheap as otherwiſe.

NEW-HAVEN, *Auguſt* 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Paris, to his friend in this city, dated May 10, 1785.

"All Europe are in a ſtate of the moſt dreadful conſternation, particularly France and England. A ſpecies of famine is dreaded. Can you believe that for near four months rain has not been known in theſe two countries? Yet ſo it is.

"The article of hay it is ſuppoſed will not be produced in the moſt trifling quantity in this kingdom, except in marſhy places; there is no verdure to be ſeen in 360 miles of country, which I have paſſed, with a very few exceptions: ſhould hay fail, the cattle will require all the grain there is in the country to keep them alive.

"The poor already feel the terrible effects of the drought.

"You would be aſtoniſhed at the aſpect of the country, and travelling is one of the moſt uncomfortable things you can imagine, from the inceſſant clouds of duſt.

"There is ſcarcely a calamity befalling one part of the human race, but ſome other is benefited by it. In the preſent caſe America no doubt will derive great advantages; the French until very lately have been obſtinately oppoſed to our flour going to their Iſlands;---now they relax a little; this cauſes our commiſſioners to ſay we have more friends at the court above than at every other court beſide."

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 25.

Being the anniverſary of St. Lewis, the ſame was obſerved at the houſe of M. Marbois, charge des affairs, with every mark of convivial jocundneſs. The packet fired a ſalute on the occaſion.

We learn, that on the evening of the 17th inſtant, departed this life, at his houſe in Lebanon, that diſtinguiſhed patriot JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Eſq; late Governor of the ſtate of Connecticut, at an advanced age.

Laſt week his Excellency Richard Henry Lee, Eſq; Preſident of Congreſs, ſet out from this city for Pennſylvania.---A long continued ſeries of the moſt arduous exertions of his abilities in public affairs having greatly weakened and impaired his health and conſtitution, his phyſicians have recommended and adviſed him to uſe the waters of Harrowgate, in the vicinity of Philadelphia.---Theſe waters are ſtrongly impregnated with mineral properties, and are deemed by the faculty great reſtoratives. As ſoon as his Excellency ſhall have recovered from his preſent indiſpoſition, no conſideration whatever will retard his return to the duties of his miſſion.---In the mean time, Samuel Holton, Eſq; one of the Delegates from the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, will fill the preſidental chair, and officiate in his ſtead.

Auguſt 27. A late Philadelphia paper ſpecifies, that there are ſome inaccuracies in the account given relative to the diſſatisfaction of the weſtern Indians; and obſerves, that----"*the diſtance of Kentucky renders it difficult to ſuppoſe that the coming of the Indians to Pittſburgh, could have come by way of Kentucky*;" and ventures to aſſert, that "*it was not the ſale of land to Pennſylvania, but the great ceſſion of territory to Congreſs, with which they were diſſatisfied.*" Whether the Indians complain of the particular treaty with Pennſylvania, or the general ceſſion of territory to Congreſs, is quite immaterial. It is a certain and undeniable fact, that they are diſſatisfied, and will, in all probability, oppoſe the *Geographer General*, and his aſſiſtants, whenever an attempt is made to run and deſcribe the territorial line of the United States. We ought therefore to be prepared for the worſt; and it becomes our bounden duty, either to ſend a ſufficient force for their ſafe-guard and protection, or endeavour to obtain another conference with the Indians as ſoon as poſſible, in order to remove every doubt and jealouſy that may have been impreſſed on their minds by Britiſh emiſſaries. The Indians, in their late talk with Colonel Harmar, at Pittſburgh, plainly hinted, "*that their Uncle was aſleep, but would wake up by and by.*"

Office of Secretary of Congreſs, Auguſt 26, 1785.

The United States in Congreſs aſſembled, intending to have a new, correct and compleat edition of their Journals; the Printers in the ſeveral States are hereby requeſted to ſend to this Office, on or before the firſt Monday in November next, the Terms on which they will engage to publiſh the ſaid Journals, and to deliver One Thouſand Copies thereof.

The Perſon or Perſons contracting muſt engage to have a compleat Index made for the whole, from the Beginning to the firſt Monday in November, 1785, and inſerted in the Volume ending at that Time.

The Edition is to be in Folio, and bound in Boards.

The Propoſals muſt mention the Time when the Work can be entered upon, and the Quantity which can be compoſed daily; and be accompanied with Specimens of the Paper and Types.

The Work to be carried on at the Place where Congreſs reſides, or within ſuch a diſtance thereof as ſhall be determined by the Secretary of Congreſs, who is to ſuperintend the Printing, and reviſe the Proof-ſheets.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

*** The Printers in the ſeveral States are requeſted to give the above a Place in their Papers.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 31.

A MESSAGE *from the* PRESIDENT *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *to the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH this meſſage will be delivered acts of Congreſs of the twenty-third day of February, ſeventeenth and thirty-firſt of March, twelfth and thirteenth of April, fourth, twentieth and twenty-ſeventh of May, firſt and ſeventh of June, and the twentieth and twenty-ſeventh of July, a letter of the fourteenth of April from the Secretary for foreign affairs, two letters from the war office of the twenty-fifth of April, and the twenty-third of June, one of the twenty-fourth of May from the Governor of Virginia, another of the twenty-eighth of July from the Governor of Maſſachuſetts, with incloſures, and two from General Irvine of the firſt of June and the eighteenth of July, and ſeveral papers relating to outrages in the county of Northumberland.

We ſhould be glad to be informed, as ſoon as poſſible, of your determination concerning the raiſing of the troops required from this ſtate.

The intereſt of the commonwealth will be great affected, unleſs Congreſs ſpeedily determine the controverſy with thoſe perſons, who hold lands within our limits not claimed under Pennſylvanian rights.

We ſhould not think ourſelves excuſeable, if we ſhould forbear to repeat, that great alterations are neceſſary in the militia laws. They ſhould be reduced into one act, and ſuch order given to the ſyſtem, that upon every occaſion an adequate force, properly armed, equipped and diſciplined, may be promptly drawn forth, embodied and employed.

As many circumſtances render it probable, that the attention of your honorable Houſe will be much engaged in conſidering the affairs of trade; we truſt that your deciſions will be combined with the moſt prudent and effectual meaſures for ſecuring and extending our commercial intercourſe, throughout all its various and complicated branches, with the reſt of the United States, which we regard as an object of very high conſequence.

The articles of the union being in our judgment very defective, we were induced two years ago "*Moſt earneſtly to recommend*, that the *confederation* might be STRENGTHENED *and* IMPROVED."

There was reaſon to hope, that peace would afford ſo much leiſure, that this important work might ſoon be accompliſhed. The event, indeed, has not correſponded with our wiſhes; but we are pleaſed to find an opinion generally prevailing at this time, that ſome amendment of the confederation is neceſſary.

As we continue fully perſuaded, that the happineſs of our poſterity muſt, under Providence, depend upon "the reſpect, tranquility and ſafety, that are naturally attached to an *extenſive* and *well-eſtabliſhed* empire," we anxiouſly deſire, that the preſent diſpoſition may be ſo directed, that, inſtead of ſtopping at *partial* proviſions, it may lead to as *perfect* an eſtabliſhment of the union as can be deviſed.

We therefore eſteem ourſelves indiſpenſably bound, not only again to declare our ſenſe, that further authorities ought to be veſted in the fœderal council; but to mention ſuch as appear to us moſt material---Theſe are the powers of regulating and protecting commerce; of impoſing equal duties on importations for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and collecting them by officers of the appointment of Congreſs; of impoſing and collecting poſtage in the ſame manner, and for the ſame purpoſe; of puniſhing officers of the confederated Republic, in ſome preſcribed manner of proceeding; of adjuſting the quotas of all charges and expences, by a fixed, equitable and eaſily practicable method, and of maintaining the law of nations.

Many perſons are now very earneſt to have the firſt of theſe powers lodged in Congreſs without limitation. If ſuch an abſolute reſignation ſhould be judged improper, there can be no doubt, but the grant may be ſo modified as to produce the deſired effects, without being liable to the inconveniences apprehended from an unqualified ceſſion.

We have received ſeveral applications, herewith tranſmitted, for licences to trade with the Indians; but have declined granting any, until we could know whether they would be approved by the legiſlature.

A number of invalids belonging to this commonwealth, lately diſcharged from the ſervice of the United States, have applied to us for their ſubſiſtance, according to the reſolution of Congreſs in June laſt. The managers of the Alms-Houſe and Houſe of Employment have, at our requeſt, been ſo kind as to give them temporary relief.

Theſe men, whoſe diſtreſſes proceed from their ſufferings in the cauſe of their country, are recommended to her protection by ſuch ſtrong conſiderations, that, we are confident, the General Aſſembly will with particular pleaſure adopt meaſures for affording them immediate, regular, and liberal ſupport.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council-Chamber, Philadelphia, Auguſt 25. 1785.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Auguſt 29.

"We are ſorry to inform you that Capt. Duncanſon, late of the ſchooner Amity, arrived here yeſterday in the ſhip Atlantic. Soon after he left Virginia, bound for the coaſt of Africa, his crew roſe, and took the veſſel from him, putting the mate and him in irons, in which ſituation they were kept ſome days, and then put into the long boat. The ſchooner was ſpoke with, by one of our pilot-boats, on the fiſhing banks. Capt. Duncanſon, with his mate and a number of armed men, are gone down this morning, in purſuit of the pirates."

Compendium of the Intelligence received on Monday, the 22d inſt. by the Mercury, *arrived at New-York, in* 8 *weeks from* London.

"That the profits of a State Lottery are to be appropriated for the uſe of the American Loyaliſts.---That ſome of Mr. Pitt's late tax bills have made him very unpopular---that Mr. Pitt's India bill has given ſuch diſguſt to the Europeans there, that they brand it with the odious appellation of an inquiſition [by which they are to be tried without a jury] and are ſettling their affairs to return to England---that the affairs on the Continent bear a pacific aſpect; and that the Dutch will ſecure the peace by certain ceſſions, and the payment of a few millions----That the Iriſh buſineſs in the Houſe of Peers goes on ſlowly, owing to its being clogged with hearing council for the ſeveral petitions daily pouring in againſt it.---That Mrs. and Miſs Adams, our Ambaſſador's wife and daughter, are as accompliſhed ladies as any at the Britiſh Court.---That Prince William Henry, ſon of George III. paſſed the Board, to qualify him as a Lieutenant in his Majeſty's navy.---That Mr. Pitt was guarded in going into the Houſe of Commons.---That there is an uncommon quantity of ſpecie in England, moſt of the guineas laviſhed here during the late war, having found their way back.---That the ſufferings of the loyaliſts have been great, but that their proſpects now brighten.---That Mr. Weſt is finiſhing a picture of the late treaty, in which he introduces the portraits of Meſſrs. Adams, Jay, Franklin and Laurens; as alſo Mr. Oſwald.

America has experienced a peculiar advantage over all other countries.---Greece, Rome and Britain, approached by degrees to magnificence and independence; their aborigines were barbarians, but the firſt ſettlers in America were maſters of arts and ſciences. If we may judge of the body of the people, from thoſe who reſide among us, they muſt poſſeſs fertile invention, excluſive genius, and ſtrong judgment. Mr. Adams, their Ambaſſador, has been ſucceſsful in every negociation he has undertaken; the loan he obtained in Holland aſtoniſhed the moſt refined politicians and ſubtle financiers in Europe. In our ſchools, univerſities, and inns of court, are many American youths of the firſt rate genius. In the polite arts they are not behind the Europeans. Weſt, Copley, Stewart and Browne, are from America. The works of the two latter artiſts are well known, their performances exhibited at Somerſet Houſe do them infinite credit.

Mr. Haſtings on Thurſday made a formal viſit to the members of the Board of Controul and Court of Directors, and where the gentlemen were not at home, left his card,---"Mr. Haſtings, from Bengal."

Mr. Haſtings paid 9000 l. for his paſſage home.

The amount of the value of the cargo and other things brought over in the Barrington Eaſt-Indiaman (including the baggage of Mr. Haſtings and other paſſengers) is rated at two millions of money, which is a richer freight than ever was brought to Europe in one ſhip.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Maryland, to his friend in this city, dated Auguſt 15, 1785.

"My ſon and a friend who arrived here from Louiſville, ſhortly after you was here, informed me as a certainty of ſeveral detached ſettlers, who had been ſeated on the north-weſt ſide of Ohio, being ſcalped before they left that country, and one party of ſix ſuch ſettlers being killed in one place.

"By a perſon lately from Wheelen, there is alſo an account of ſome traders, who went out laſt fall from that river into the Indian country, being lately killed, and all their horſes and peltry ſeized, altho' they had been under the protection of a perſon naturalized and married among the Indians.

"Many other accounts agree in a general report, that the Indians will not abide by any of the late treaties entered into laſt fall, and that they will oppoſe all ſettlements being made on the weſt ſide of the Ohio.---All theſe reports, together with the refuſal of giving up the poſts on the lakes, ſeem ſtrongly to indicate hoſtile intentions, which we may reaſonably ſuppoſe will be warmly cheriſhed by our late friends, but now inveterate enemies.---If the Indians proceed no further than to prevent our ſettling on the weſt ſide of Ohio, I am convinced it would be the beſt thing that could befall us.---I have ever viewed the attempt of graſping at all the Indian country, and ſelling or ſettling it, ſpeedily, as the moſt ruinous policy, as opening a door for our citizens to run off and leave us, as a means of depreciating all our landed property already ſettled, and diſabling us from paying taxes, and funding the debts already contracted. And for theſe reaſons, if there was not an Indian within a thouſand miles of us, I ſhould reprobate the idea of ſuch boundleſs ſettlements."

Saturday laſt was apprehended, and ſecured in the goal of this city, a certain Francis Reed, alias Red, who was advertiſed in ſome of our late papers, for robbing the houſe of the Widow Mandeville, in New-York, and made his eſcape from a conſtable there. He was found on board a ſhallop, at the Crooked Billet wharff.

Mr. Marbois, charge des affairs of France, has delivered to Congreſs a letter from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, concerning the Marquis de la Fayette. It contains expreſſions of that Monarch's friendſhip for the United States, and aſſurances that the King wiſhes for opportunities to let the young General experience farther marks of the ſatisfactin he has of his zeal and ability.

A veſſel is returned here from Newfoundland, whither ſhe was bound with a freight, but being an American bottom, did not enter, or land any part of her cargoe, as her Captain found that a brig from this port had been ſeized there, and was to be ſold in a few days---not being owned by Britiſh ſubjects, manned by Britiſh ſeamen, and navigated according to Britiſh laws.

State Lottery Tickets for Sale at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

LAST week was ſtolen out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Saſſafras-ſtreet, a SILVER PINT CAN, marked E P in a cypher, and ſtamped on the bottom P S, the initials of the maker's name. Whoever returns the ſaid can to the owner, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by

Auguſt 29, 1785. § EDWARD PENINGTON.

Delaware State, New-Caſtle County, Auguſt 13, 1785.

Will be expoſed to SALE, by public Vendue, on the Ninth Day of September next,

A VALUABLE Piece or Parcel of LAND, ſituate in Red Lyon Hundred, Dragon Neck, containing by computation 240 acres, whereon is erected a good frame dwelling-houſe, two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, barn, granary, and every other neceſſary out-building fit to accommodate a gentleman farmer; all in tolerable good repair. There is on ſaid farm about 25 acres of excellent marſh meadow, and as much more may be made at a ſmall expence, there being a large and ſufficient canal cut through the whole. The upland is very rich and fertile, yielding wheat and corn in abundance, equal, if not ſuperior, to any in the neighbourhood. Any gentleman, inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, by applying to Mr. John Clark, adjoining, or to the ſubſcriber, living in Wilmington. The ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Red Lyon Tavern, where attendance, and reaſonable credit, will be given by the ſubſcriber.

¶ GEORGE CLARK.

York-Town, Pennſylvania, Eighth Month 15, 1785.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, laſt evening, a Dutch ſervant man, named JOSEPH BISHOP, about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 40 years of age, has a blemiſh in one of his eyes, ſpeaks broken Engliſh; had on, when he went away, a coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, a linen coat, and old felt; it is thought he will change his name. Was likewiſe ſtolen from the ſubſcriber the ſame night, it is expected by ſaid ſervant, a brown mare, about 14 hands high, well made, round and long bodied, paces and trots, the near hind foot white, branded on the ſhoulder and buttock S M. Whoever takes up ſaid man and mare, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for either, with reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ SOLOMON MILLER.

An ADDRESS *to the Citizens of Pennſylvania, of German birth and extraction. Tranſlated from the German News-paper, with ſome additions.*

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

EVERY good man beholds with pleaſure the pains which ſeveral religious ſocieties have taken to encourage learning among themſelves ſince the revolution. The Epiſcopalians have eſtabliſhed a flouriſhing Academy in the city of Philadelphia.---The Preſbyterians have eſtabliſhed a College at Carliſle.---The Roman Catholics and the Quakers ſtill devote themſelves to the care of their reſpective ſchools in Philadelphia. If each ſociety in this manner takes care of its own youth, the whole republic muſt ſoon be well educated. It has been found by experience, that harmony and chriſtian friendſhip between the different religious ſocieties is beſt promoted by their educating their youth in ſeparate ſchools. This practice is, moreover, more favorable to the religious inſtruction of youth, as catechiſms and forms of worſhip are more readily introduced into ſchools where all the children are of one ſect, than where they are of different religious denominations. When we conſider the number and wealth of the Germans in Pennſylvania, we are at a loſs to account for their having ſo long neglected to eſtabliſh a College for the education of their youth. They compoſe nearly one third of the inhabitants of the ſtate. They fill the treaſury with their taxes, and their blood was ſhed liberally in the eſtabliſhment of the independence of the ſtate. But what advantages do they derive from their numbers, their wealth, or their patriotiſm? How few of their ſons, born and educated in Pennſylvania, fill the learned profeſſions, or poſſeſs offices in the ſtate! Inſtead of this, are not the Germans at the mercy of the lawyers of other ſocieties, and of the quacks of their own nation? Do they not often loſe their eſtates, from their ignorance of the laws of their country, in making their wills, and in buying and ſelling property? Do they not often ſacrifice their lives by truſting to men who pretend to inſpiration in phyſic, but who are without principle or education? Have they not often been miſled by demagogues of other nations and religious ſocieties? All this is entirely owing to their want of learning, which would defend them from miſtakes, deceptions and abuſes, in law, phyſic and in government.*

The Germans in Europe are wiſe and learned. Why ſhould they not be equally ſo in Pennſylvania? The Germans in Pennſylvania are wealthy---and therefore they can afford to educate their children. It is learning alone that gives influence to wealth, and makes it a ſource of happineſs. The Germans are a temperate, patient and induſtrious people; they are therefore the beſt ſubjects for learning, as well as the beſt members of republican governments.

Some narrow minded people have ſaid, that if the Germans have a College of their own---it will be the means of keeping up their *language* in our country, and therefore they adviſe that they ſhould ſend their ſons to the Engliſh Colleges in Philadelphia and Carliſle. But this objection ſhould have no weight. I ſhould be very ſorry to ſee the German language loſt in Pennſylvania. It will be the inlet into the ſtate of all the learning of one of the wiſeſt nations in the world. Beſides, the German youth will more readily acquire knowledge in the language in which they have been taught to expreſs their firſt ideas, than in any other. They will moreover be more eaſily inſtructed in the principles of their own religion in their own language. But further, I conceive, by teaching and learning in their own language, they will ſooner acquire a perfect knowledge of the Engliſh language. A thirſt for learning excited by German books will naturally lead them to ſtudy the Engliſh language, for the ſake of becoming acquainted with Engliſh authors, who abound with knowledge in all arts and ſciences. Beſides, when the German youth find that a knowledge of the Engliſh language is the road to eminence at the bar, to honor both in the State of Pennſylvania and in the General Aſſembly of the United States, they will not want motives for learning to ſpeak and write it with force and elegance. I take it for granted, that one of the firſt teachers that would be appointed in a German College, would be a profeſſor of the Engliſh language.

But ſuppoſing it poſſible that the German youth ſhould not acquire a knowledge of the Engliſh language in their College, what Pennſylvanian, of Britiſh or Iriſh extraction, would not prefer them as fellow-citizens, learned in the arts and ſciences, and ſkilled in politics and government, rather than in a ſtate of ignorance of them all? A man who is learned in the dialect of a Mohawk Indian is more fit for a legiſlator, than a man who is ignorant even in the language of the learned Greeks. The German language has exiſted for fifty years in Pennſylvania. It never can be loſt, while German churches and ſchools exiſt in it. A German College will ſerve to preſerve it---but it will preſerve it, not in its preſent ſtate, but in its original force and purity. It will do more, it will open the eyes of the Germans to a ſenſe of the importance and utility of the Engliſh language, and become perhaps the *only poſſible means*, conſiſtent with their liberty, of ſpreading a knowledge of the Engliſh language among them. Another objection that has been made to a German College is, that it will tend to render the Germans a diſtinct people from the other citizens of the ſtate. This objection is equally weak and groundleſs with the former. It is *ignorance* and *prejudice* only that keeps men of different countries and religions apart. A German College, by removing *theſe*, will prepare the way for the Germans to unite more intimately with their Britiſh and Iriſh fellow-citizens, and thus to form, with them, one homogeneous maſs of people.

A third objection that has been made to the eſtabliſhment of a German College is, that it will leſſen the cultivation of the ſtate, by converting ſome of our beſt farmers into ſcholars. What! are the Germans to be doomed for ever to labor, and never to partake of the refinements and advantages which accompany literature? But I deny the fact. The agriculture of the ſtate will always keep pace with our improvements in arts and ſciences. Look at the iſland of Great-Britain, where philoſophy has lent her aid to huſbandry, and compare the increaſe, produce and exports of her farms, with the ſtate of agriculture in thoſe countries in Europe where the ground is only ſcratched by illiterate peaſants, and then ſay whether there is not a proſpect of agriculture being advanced to a degree of perfection, hitherto unknown in our country, by ſpreading learning among our farmers? The profits of a farm in Pennſylvania are the reſult of the combined influence of the induſtry and œconomy of our farmers, and of the natural fertility of the ſoil. Suppoſe we add to theſe, the influence of an acquaintance with books, containing an account of the improvements and diſcoveries in agriculture and rural œconomy, that are daily making in other parts of the world, is it not probable that the profits of a farm would be much more conſiderable? I paſs by the pleaſure to be derived from taſte and convenience, utility and beauty, being blended together in the diſpoſition of fields, gardens, fruit-trees and meadow ground, which will follow education among our farmers, and haſten to remark, that as our rulers are choſen chiefly from among this claſs of citizens, it will be abſolutely neceſſary to ſpread learning among them. The time is remembered with ſhame and indignation, when the people of Pennſylvania were called upon to "reject men of learning," in chuſing a body of legiſlators to form a ſyſtem of government for the ſtate. The buſineſs of government is incompatible with the duties of the three learned profeſſions; our rulers muſt be taken therefore from the cultivators of the earth. Their ſeaſons of receſs from labour give them leaſure for the purpoſes of government, and their manner of life ſecures them beſt from that corruption to which all governors are naturally diſpoſed.

I anticipate a revolution in our ſtate, big with human happineſs, when the farmer and the ſcholar ſhall be blended together, and when the ſame men who have been competitors for fame at our Colleges, ſhall be competitors for honor in the Councils of the State.

America already beholds this ſcene of political happineſs and glory in the eaſtern ſtates. Nearly one half the members of the legiſlature of Connecticut are graduates in the College of New-Haven,---hence the wiſdom and ſtability of her laws. A large proportion of the Aſſemblymen and Senators of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts are graduates in the College of Cambridge---hence are derived the perfection of her conſtitution, and the freedom and dignity of her government.

If theſe hints ſhould meet with the approbation of my German fellow-citizens, I beg leave to recommend to them immediately to obtain funds, and to apply to the legiſlature for a charter for a College to be eſtabliſhed at Reading, Lebanon, Lancaſter or Manheim. A village ſhould be prefered to the city of Philadelphia, not only becauſe education will be cheaper, but becauſe the youth will be kept out of the way of thoſe vices which always prevail in large towns.

Happy ſtate of Pennſylvania! When all the numerous ſects and nations that compoſe thy citizens ſhall be equally wiſe and free! "When wiſdom and knowledge ſhall be the ſtability of thy times!" When all thy Miniſters of the Goſpel, thy Lawyers and thy Phyſicians, like "thy Governors, ſhall be from among ourſelves!" When the different religious ſects, like the different ſtrings in a muſical inſtrument, ſhall compoſe a harmony delightful in the ears of Heaven itſelf! When the ſhores of the Ohio and Tioga, and all thy numerous and extenſive rivers, ſhall be adorned with Churches, Courts of Juſtice and Seminaries of Learning, filled with men who have been educated in the principles of religion and liberty in our American Colleges! When the deſcendants of Britiſh and Iriſh ſubjects ſhall come from the eaſt and from the weſt, and meet their German fellow-citizens on the *ſame footing* in the Councils of the State! And when religion without ſuperſtition, learning without pedantry, and liberty without licenciouſneſs, ſhall blend their rays together, and enlighten every corner of the land!

A FRIEND TO EQUAL LIBERTY AND LEARNING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

* *Wherever learning is confined to* one *ſociety, or to a* few *men, the government of that country will always be an* ARISTOCRACY *whether the prevailing party be compoſed of rich or poor.----It is by diffuſing learning that we ſhall deſtroy ariſtocratic juntos of all parties, and eſtabliſh a true commonwealth.*

LANDS FOR SALE,

Elk Ridge, Anne Arundle county, ſtate of Maryland, October 10, 1785. Will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, at Mr. Patrick Baxter's Tavern, on the premiſes,

SIX HUNDRED and ONE ACRES of LAND, part of a tract called Frieburn's Progreſs; 90 acres of as good meadow ground as any in the ſtate, 50 in mowable timothy and good order, a TAVERN which now rents for 30 l. per annum, ſituate at the Croſs Roads, one leading from Frederick-town to Elk Ridge Landing and Annapolis; the other from Montgomery to Ellicott's Lower Mills and Baltimore town. There is at ſaid Tavern, two dwelling-houſes, a kitchen, ſtable, and an excellent well of water near the door, being part of the above tract; containing 17¼ acres. There is on the above tract, two compleat FARMS, with dwelling-houſes, kitchens, barns and other neceſſary houſes. This land lies about 2 miles from Ellicott's Lower Mills, 13 from Baltimore town, and 9 from Elk Ridge Landing. An indiſputable title will be given, and a plot thereof may be ſeen, by applying to the ſubſcribers, living on the premiſes, and the terms made known on the day of ſale, by

Auguſt 2, 1785. † 6 w. HENRY OWING, NATHANIEL OWING.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of JACOB COBLENTZ, deceaſed,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or LOT of LAND, containing 23 acres, between 4 or 5 acres of watered meadow, ſituate in Cheltenham townſhip, Montgomery county, 9 miles from Philadelphia; there is a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a good ſpring of water in the cellar, a ſtone ſtable, an orchard of very good fruit. The above lot joins land of Iſaac Cleaver, Anthony Williams, and others, and may be entered on the firſt of April next. For further particulars and terms of ſale, apply to BARTHOLOMEW MATHER, Executor, near the premiſes. ¶ 31ſt of Eighth Month, 1785.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 29, 1785.

WAS ordered into the yard of the ſubſcriber, by a perſon unknown, on the 20th of this inſtant Auguſt, a white HORSE, about 15 hands high, well made, ſhod all round, and lame in one hind foot. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN EVANS, at the Bull's-Head, in Strawberry-alley. ¶

Eaſton, Northampton County, Auguſt 12, 1785.

WAS committed lately to the goal of this county, on ſuſpicion of being a run-away ſervant, a certain JOHN BOWMAN, about 27 years of age, pock-marked, dark brown hair, and about 5 feet 6 inches high; he ſays he is a hatter by trade, and worked lately at the trap, in Montgomery county. His maſter, if any he has, is requeſted to come, prove his property, pay his expences, and take him away, within five weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees. § FREDERICK BARTHOLD, Goaler.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living at Chriſtiana ferry, New-Caſtle county, on Delaware, an Iriſh ſervant woman, named SARAH TIVY, about 25 years of age, luſty made, full face, down look, looks and ſpeaks as if almoſt crying, dark brown hair; had on and took with her a black ſilk bonnet, with white lining, a ſhort gown and petticoat of lincey, brown and white ſtriped, nearly alike, but not quite, two ſhort gowns, blue and white ſtriped linen, a white corded petticoat, one and a half yard of yellow flowered callicoe, black ſilk handkerchief, two white linen ditto, with red borders, one of them ſplit in two, two coarſe ſhifts, two pair thread ſtockings, one much darned, a pair of red ſhoes, with white heels, a pair of mens ſhoes patched, and the ſhoe part of a pair boots. The above girl was taken away by a certain Daniel Lafferty, an Iriſhman, late a ſoldier in the third Pennſylvania regiment, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, full face ſomewhat rough and lately hurt, ſhort ſandy hair, ſmall round hat, with a band and buckle, blue ſailor jacket much faded, and patched under the arm, and old jean trowſers. They ſtole and took away one pair boots almoſt new, made of thin leather, with a ſlope top and ſtitched round, all the ſtraps off, except what faſtens to the buttons of the knees, a ſhirt ruffled at the boſom, and marked P I, fine ſhift marked C I, and other things ſuppoſed to be taken not yet miſſed. Whoever takes up ſaid man and woman, with the goods, and ſecures them, ſo that they are brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward; for the man, on conviction, Ten Dollars; for the woman Four Dollars; for the articles Two Dollars, and reaſonable charges for the ſervent, if brought home, paid by

Auguſt 26, 1785. PETER JAQUET, jun.

N. B. It is thought they will ſell the boots, if ſo, will reward any perſon that will ſend word, that I may know which way to purſue them. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry them off at their peril. §

Philadelphia, Auguſt 25, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 6 o'clock in the Evening,---A LOT of LAND, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia; containing in front, on Market-ſtreet aforeſaid, 99 feet, and in length or depth 306 feet, bounded by ground of Thomas Procter, Eſq; and Col. Eleazer Oſwald. On ſaid lot is a two ſtory frame Meſſuage, Kitchen, and other Out-houſes and valuable Improvements, has for many years been occupied as a Public Houſe of Entertainment, known by the name of the Centre Houſe, the ſituation is very pleaſant and healthy. Taken in execution as the property of Henry Martin, by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 25, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Old Coffee Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of September next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, three two ſtory frame Meſſuages or Tenemenas, and Lot or Piece of GROUND thereunto belonging, ſituate in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front, on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, at the corner of Green-ſtreet, about 46 feet, and in length or depth about 60 feet; taken in execution as the property of John M'Gowan, and to be ſold, by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Cheſter, Auguſt 29, 1785.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen from out of the paſtures of the ſubſcribers, living in the borough of Cheſter, on the 20th inſtant Auguſt, two HORSES, anſwering the following deſcriptions, viz. the horſe belonging to William Kerlin is a large dark brown horſe, 9 years old, remarkably ſquare built, upwards of 15 hands high, thick legs, and much wind galled, has a ſtar and a reach down his face, a natural pacer, canters well and trots clumſy, a ſhort ſwitch tail and hanging mane, his withers much worn with the collar, has ſome white ſpots behind his ears, and one white foot. The horſe belonging to John Odenheimer, a dark brown, alſo near 15 hands high, three quarters blooded, 5 years old, carries very gay, has a few ſcars on his rump, and two ſmall white ſtrokes about two inches long on his left cheek, and one on his right, a ſhort ſwitch tail, a natural trotter, and when he trots faſt claps his feet, was newly ſhod all round, and had when ſtolen a horſe lock on his off fore leg. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid horſes and thief or thieves, ſo that the owners may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for each, and reaſonable expences, paid by WILLIAM KERLIN, and JOHN ODENHEIMER. ¶

TEN POUNDS Reward.

Stop the RUNAWAYS.

TWO fellows went from me on Saturday evening, the 2d of July. BILL, a miller, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion and down look, with ſhort black hair and thick lips, he is well made and neat about the feet and legs, his eyes are large, and ſeldom looks at the perſon he converſes with, he loſt ſome years ſince the laſt joint of one of the fingers of his right hand, and his left arm having been broken below the elbow, is a little crooked. He is extremely ingenious, well acquainted with farming, and mows with uncommon eaſe and dexterity; was bred a miller, and underſtands that buſineſs in all its various branches, is handy with carpenters, turners and ſhoemakers tools, a good fidler, fond of muſick, company and ſpirituous liquors, drinking freely tends to make him ſtupid, rather than enliven him; when afraid, or his paſſions in any manner agitated, his face becomes remarkably dark coloured. He called himſelf Mullon.

GEORGE, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a ſlender make, a fair complexion and down look, with ſhort dark-coloured hair; he lately had the ſmall-pox by inoculation, and ſince much troubled with eruptions, his eyes are generally ſore, and with his right hand frequently ſcratches the back part of his thigh. He is in every reſpect a careleſs ſlovenly fellow, was bred upon a farm, has occaſionally attended a merchant-mill, waited upon a ſingle perſon, and drove a waggon, and when angry will beat his horſes unmercifully. His addreſs rough, addicted to ſwearing, fond of ſpirituous liquors, and ſeldom miſſes an opportunity to be drunk, and of conſequence talkative and noiſy. He is an indifferent performer and fond of the fiddle.

Theſe fellows are about 23 years old, twins, and natives of this place, deſcended, by their mother, from an Indian female ſlave their grandmother, and by baſtardy not to be diſtinguiſhed from white perſons. They were promiſed freedom for ſervitude to November, 1791, and ſooner in caſe of good behaviour. They have little complaiſance, and as they talk on the Scotch-Iriſh dialect, may paſs for Iriſhmen. Each had a jacket or ſhort coat of a dark grey imported cloth, and ſundry other cloaths. Bill had the beſt and greateſt variety. It is probable they may change their names, cloaths and profeſſions, and may continue together or near one another. They are ſpecious, artful and knowing; frequent occaſion to make excuſes has habituated them not to be ignorant of the art of deception, their ſtories will be plauſible, and if taken, will with infinite dexterity attempt or effect an eſcape. Whoever will take and ſecure, or put them in goal, ſo that I may get them again, ſhall have Five Pounds for each. If taken many miles diſtant and brought home, all traveling expences ſhall be paid, and a liberal reward for any extraordinary trouble. Maſters of veſſels are cautioned not to take them away. MICHAEL WALLACE.

Maryland, Cæcil county, Little Elk, July 6, 1785.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcribers, living in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, two ſervant men, one named THOMAS KEAN, ſtout built, about 25 years of age; had on a flax and tow ſhirt, tow trowſers, a jacket without ſleeves, the fore parts brown cloth, the other linen, and old felt hat; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has black hair, and can work at the weaving and ſhoemaking trades. The other, PATRICK BOYLEN, is about 18 years of age, ſhort and chunkey, and has black buſhy hair; had on a flax and tow ſhirt, tow trowſers, new ſhoes, old buckles that he has mended, an aſh coloured country cloth thick jacket without ſleeves, made with a belt, and old felt hat; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high. They ran away the 21ſt of Auguſt, 1785. They are both from the county of Connaught, in Ireland, and are cunning deceitful fellows, and will endeavour to paſs for freemen. They have no cloaths but what are deſcribed. Whoever takes up ſaid fellows, and ſecures them in any goal, ſhall have Fifty Shillings for each, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN GRAHAM, BENJAMIN MARPOLE.

‡

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Manor townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 24th of Auguſt, a ſorrel MARE, with a bald face, about 15 hands and an half high, five years old, trots and canters, but trots very rough, ſhe alſo paces a ſlow travel, has been lately nicked, by which means ſhe has loſt the hair out of her tail, which is juſt beginning to grow again. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward and charges, paid by † ISAAC KAGEY.

By VENDUE,

ON Thurſday, the firſt of September, will be ſold, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, two valuable FARMS, in the Northern Liberties, within four miles of the city, well improved, and divided into ſuch lots as the ſubſcribers hope will ſuit the purchaſers, one called Kenderton, formerly the property of Mrs. Venables, the other that of Jacob Bender, adjoining the former. Plans of each to be ſeen at the Coffee-houſes. A ſmall part of the purchaſe-money will be required at the execution of the deeds, and an extenſive credit given for the remainder, by

THOMAS BOND,
VENABLES BOND,
JACOB BENDER.

The ſale to begin preciſely at two o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

Northern Liberties, Auguſt 16, 1785.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 4th inſtant, two fat COWS, one of them a dark brindle; the other red, forward with calf; it is ſuppoſed they went up the York road. Whoever takes up the ſaid cows, and gives information to the ſubſcriber, in Nicetown, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† PETER DEAL.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Goſhen township, Cheſter county, about the 20th of July, a bright bay MARE, about 14 hands 3 inches high, 7 or 8 years old, a natural trotter, has no ſhoes on. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

§ JOHN WARNER.

LANDS for PUBLIC SALE.

To be SOLD by public vendue, at the Vendue Store, in Baltimore-town, and the ſale to commence on the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until all are ſold.

ABOUT 4650 acres of very valuable LAND, the property of the Baltimore Company, viz. Orange, containing about 2800 acres, adjoining ſaid town, the greater part of it very well wooded, the ſoil tolerable good, and lays well for farming.----- Philipſburgh, containing about 900 acres, lays nearly adjoining ſaid town, and on the banks of Patapſco river and Harris's creek, where the navigation is very good, and there may be ſeveral good and commodious ſhip-yards eaſily made;-----this tract abounds with different kinds of timber and fire wood, and contains ſeveral ſwamps and valleys, which may be eaſily made into valuable meadow, and a conſiderable quantity of the up-land well adapted to farming.---Gorſuch, containing about 500 acres; this tract lays adjoining Philipſburgh, and extends down to the point oppoſite the fort, which forms the mouth of our harbour, and lays two miles on navigable water; there has been formerly a few acres of this land cleared; but the remainder of it abounds with large lofty timber, chiefly white oak of the firſt quality for ſhip-building and with fire-wood; on this tract there is a very large proportion of valuable meadow and up-land of the firſt quality for farming.---In ſhort, the many advantages it has over moſt other lands, renders it the admiration of all who examine it.

Three ſmall tracts, laying round the old Mount Royal Forge, on both ſides of Jones's Falls, about one and a half miles from ſaid town, containing about 250 acres; on this land there are three excellent mill-ſeats, on one of which ſtands the old forge, with other conſiderable improvements.-----About one half of theſe tracts is very well wooded; but what adds exceedingly to its value, there are a conſiderable number of quarries of excellent ſtone for building.

Bare-Hills, containing about 200 acres, laying about ſix miles from ſaid town, in the neighbourhood of Col. Darby Lux, and will be particularly deſcribed at the time of ſale.

The whole of theſe lands will be laid off in lots of various ſizes, according to their ſituations, and as it may be thought will beſt ſuit the purchaſers. As there are many beautiful ſituations for Gentlemen's country ſeats, a number of lots will be laid off for that purpoſe, and the remainder in mill ſeats, ſtone quarries, gardens and farms.

The terms of ſale of theſe lands are the one tenth of the purchaſe money of the three tracts, laying round Mount Royal forge, to be paid down the next day after the ſale, and bonds with approved ſecurity, payable in five years from that date on intereſt, to be paid annually, for the reſidue;---and for the remaining tracts, one twentieth part of the purchaſe money to be paid down the next day after the ſale, and bond with intereſt in the ſame manner as aforeſaid, for the reſidue.

Plats of the whole will be made out in a ſhort time for the examination of the public---any perſons deſirous of viewing Philipſburgh, or Gorſuch, before the day of ſale, are requeſted to apply to Mr. Miles Love, living on the latter; thoſe who may be deſirous to view the other lands, are requeſted to apply to Capt. Zachariah Mackubin, ſurveyor on Howard's hill, Baltimore. Attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by

ABRAHAM VAN BIBBER,
BALTIMORE, CLEMENT BROOKE,
July 1, 1785. JOHN MERRYMAN.

PURSUANT to an Order iſſued out of the Orphan's Court, for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be expoſed to SALE, at Public Vendue, on the PREMISES, the 8th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon.

THAT VALUABLE PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Lower Merion, and county of Montgomery, containing 200 acres, whereon is erected a commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a ſtone kitchen adjoining, on a beautiful eminence near the center of ſaid premiſes, which commands a proſpect over the greateſt part of the ſaid plantation; a ſpring with a ſtone ſpring-houſe within a few rods of the door, about 20 acres of meadow, and more may be made and watered with a conſtant ſtream running through ſaid land; about 40 acres of wood-land, the remainder cleared. The whole of an excellent quality, and healthy ſituation, and commodious for a gentleman's country ſeat, adjoining the Cheſter county line, and about 12 miles from the city of Philadelphia. The eſtate of William Thomas, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JOHN LLEWELLIN,)
¶ NATHAN JONES,) Adminiſtrators.

N. B. The conditions will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid. *Auguſt* 12, 1785.

Gloucester county, Auguſt 15, 1785.

WAS committed to Glouceſter goal, on Wedneſday, the 10th inſtant, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, a certain THOMAS GREYHAM, a Scotchman, who ſays he came from Philadelphia, and was acquainted with one Mr. M'Ilvaine, inn-keeper, in Briſtol, he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſandy complexion; had on a white jean coatee, jacket and breeches of the ſame, an old felt hat bound, one pair of ſteel knee buckles, and an old pair of thread ſtockings, and old ſhoes. His Maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away in three weeks after the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his fees, by

† ISAAC LENNARD, Goaler.

JOHN PORTER, *Bruſh-Maker,*

On the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, and oppoſite the Pennſylvania Coffee-Houſe, has for SALE, a valuable aſſortment of BRUSHES, wholeſale and retail, conſiſting of the following kinds, viz.

SWEEPING-BRUSHES of all ſorts and ſizes; clamps, with or without blocks; hearth-bruſhes, mahogany, walnut, painted and plain; duſting-bruſhes, round and flat; hatters ditto, of all ſorts; painters ditto; weavers ditto; tanners and curriers ditto; round and angled furniture ditto; ſhoe ditto, and blacking ball of excellent qualities; bone and wood buckle bruſhes; mahogany, walnut and painted cloaths bruſhes; ſilverſmiths and braſs founders wheel bruſhes; tooth bruſhes, with or without ſponges; ſhaving boxes, bruſhes and ſoap; hand ſcrubing bruſhes of all ſorts; ſilk dyers and ſcowerers ditto ditto; fullers ditto ditto; baniſter and window bruſhes; Pope's head, or church ditto. With a variety of other ſorts not enumerated, which he will ſell on the loweſt terms, and will WARRANT his work not to fail. He is obliged to his friends and former cuſtomers for their favors, and hopes for a continuance thereof, as he means to keep up a conſtant ſupply. Town and country ſtore and ſhopkeepers may be ſupplied at the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. He ſells meal and ſand ſeives, and gives the beſt price for hogs briſtles and horſe hair. §

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 31ſt inſt. (Auguſt) at 6 o'clock in the evening, a very valuable PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing 303 acres and an half; ſituate, lying and being in Lower Dublin townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, bounded by the great road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, by the river Delaware, by Poqueſing creek, and by lands of Evan Thomas and Thomas Robinſon. There are on one part of the premiſes, a farm-houſe of hewn logs, with two leantos, a frame barn, a well of good water, garden, orchard, a ſufficient quantity of meadow, about 100 acres of which is woodland, has a ſtone quarry thereon, and is diſtant about 12 miles from Philadelphia; this eſtate has two very elegant ſituations for country ſeats (one of which is particularly ſo) there are on the adjoining tracts an Epiſcopal church, a mill, a genteel public houſe of entertainment, and a ſhallop conſtantly plies between Poqueſing creek aforeſaid and the city of Philadelphia, which affords the greateſt convenience of water carriage. Credit, upon ſatisfactory ſecurity, will be given for about two thirds of the purchaſe money; and ſold as late the eſtate of Henry Ward Pearce, and Rachel his wife, by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London and Briſtol, and to be Sold by WILLIAM CRAIG, at his Store in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe,

A neat aſſortment of GOODS,

On the loweſt Terms for Caſt or ſhort Credit.

SUPERFINE and ſecond broadcloths, rattinets, ſhalloons, durants, calimancoes, moreens, crapes, camblets, hairbines, flannels, fuſtians and jeans, corduroys, ſaggathies, white and brown buckrams, glazed and brown linens, Iriſh ditto, cotton and linen checks and ſtripes, India and other calicoes and cottons, Oznabrigs, ſcarf twiſt, death-head and baſket buttons, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, ſilver plated and double gilt yellow buttons, duncomb ditto, ſhirt ditto, Scotch and coloured threads, ſewing ſilks, beſt large plain Barcelona handkerchiefs, printed and check ditto, kenting ditto, white ſarſnets and perſians, black ſattin, table-cloths, clouting diaper, beſt Hyſon and Souchong tea of the firſt quality, black ſtraw and Leghorn hats, ſilk velvets, ſhoe-buckles, ſtirrups and bridle bits, plated ditto, ſaddlers web and tacks, 3d, 4d and 20d nails, frying pans, flat-irons, taylors ſhears, worſted bindings, Tully and Scotch garters, Slates, China cups, ſaucers and bowls by the box, queens-ware by the crate, long and ſhort pipes, ſhovels and ſpades, cotton and jack cards, ivory and horn combs, candleſticks, locks, muſlins, felt hats, white and black gauzes, Muſcovado ſugar, red and white lead, Spaniſh brown, verdigreaſe, powder and ſhot, cambricks and lawns, long lawns, womens leather gloves and mitts, ſilk and worſted ditto, mens beaver pelt ditto, fans, nankeens, Bengals, ribbons, ſilk Marſeilles quilting, ſilk, thread and worſted ſtockings.

A Houſe to be lett in Strawberry-alley; ſecond crop Graſs to be lett. †

Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, Auguſt 16, 1785.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 25th of June laſt, a Negroe WOMAN, named HANNAH, about 35 years of age, pretty likely, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, came from Guinea, has one mark each ſide of her eye, if examined, and a ſmall lump or ſcar on the back of her neck; had on, when ſhe went away, a red flannel jacket and petticoat, old blue quilt, with mixed cloth in the fore part, and ſome patches on the lower part behind, had on a coarſe white ſhift, but expect her dreſs will be altered. Her huſband is a free man, and it is expected he harbours her; his name is Big Bill, formerly belonging to Daniel Cooper, deceaſed. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negroe woman, and ſecures her in any goal in the United States, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have her again, or delivers her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ ELIZABETH HORNER.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Capt. WILLIAM MORRELL, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have demands on the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, to

JAMES CRAIG,)
WILLIAM MACKENZIE,) Executors.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Colonel LEWIS GRONOW, deceaſed, will be expoſed to Public SALE, on the Premiſes, on the 8th day of September next, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the Great Valley, Cheſter county, about 22 miles from Philadelphia, containing upwards of 200 acres, about one half thereof cleared, the remainder well timbered. There is a large proportion of excellent meadow thereon, watered by that never-failing ſtream, known by the name of the Valley Creek, which runs through the ſaid tract and affords a convenience for erecting any kind of water works. On the premiſes are a well finiſhed two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, a good barn, ſtables and other out-houſes, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a never-failing ſpring, a young bearing orchard and other improvements; the arable land is naturally productive of all kinds of grain, and may be eaſily kept ſo, as there is plenty of limeſtone on ſaid tract; it is pleaſantly ſituated, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to a number of Merchant Mills, and places of Worſhip of different denominations. Credit will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, upon giving ſecurity. Attendance will be given and the conditions made known, at the time and place of ſale, by

JOHN BEATON,)
July 18, 1785. § DAVID DAVIS,) Executors.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ANDREW HAMILTON, Eſq; late of this city deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment. And all who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to produce them, properly atteſted, to

ABBY HAMILTON, Executrix.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

A Valuable PLANTATION, in

Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, near a Landing on Crum creek, containing 163 acres, adjoining lands of Meſſrs. Caleb Davis, John Croſby, J. Warrell and others. There is on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, milk-houſe, and an excellent orchard, about 100 acres cleared, the remainder is ſtocked with timber. ¶ *Philad. Auguſt* 12, 1785.

GEORGE MEADE

Has removed his COMPTING-HOUSE and STORES into Water-ſtreet, two doors below Walnut-ſtreet, where he has for Sale,

MADEIRA, Sherry and Teneriffe wines of the firſt quality, in pipes or quarter caſks.

Jamaica ſpirits, Antigua, St Kitts and Tortola rum by the hogſhead, and all of the firſt quality.

Green coffee, bohea tea, Muſcovado ſugar, molaſſes, &c.

A few pieces of excellent Scotch and Wilton carpeting.

Engliſh and Dutch ſheet copper.

A LOT on Walnut-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, 24 feet 9 inches front, and 220 deep, on which are two brick kitchens that rent for fifty pounds per annum, and the taxes. Alſo two frame buildings that would make two excellent houſes, 24 by 20 feet, and built of the beſt materials.

He has likewiſe for ſale ſeveral Tracts of LAND in Virginia.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 3, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

For Public Securities of all kinds at their current value, Paper Money iſſued for the payment of intereſt on public debts, or the Revenue Money of New-Jerſey and Pennſylvania.

A LARGE FARM in the county of Glouceſter, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, about ten miles from Cooper's ferry, containing between 7 and 800 acres of good LAND, there are about 300 acres of plough-land, three orchards with near 1000 apple-trees, about 80 acres of meadow, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made, under a good cedar fence in excellent order, the reſt is woodland, well timbered with all kinds of large oak timber (hickory, &c.) fit for ſhip-building and many other uſes, alſo a quarry of good free-ſtone, which is in much demand; there are on the premiſes a large well finiſhed dwelling houſe, on a high and healthy ſituation, with piazas on each ſide, two ſtories high, with four rooms on the ground floor and five chambers, a large kitchen adjoining, with chambers over it, garrets and cellars over and under the whole, a pump of good water at the door, a large pailed garden well laid out, with a variety of fruit-trees in it, a new log ſaw-mill, with a great fall of water, allowed to cut as faſt as any in the ſtate, within three and an half miles of a landing, there are a black-ſmith's ſhop, and three other dwelling-houſes for the accommodation of a tenant, ſawyer and team-driver, three large barns, a large corn-houſe with two cribbs, a ſheep-houſe, calf-houſe, gear-houſe, ſmoak-houſe, hen-houſe and granary, ſtabling for 24 horſes, and ſheds for about 100 cattle. Alſo a valuable tract of woodland adjoining, containing 300 acres, well timbered, on which a large quantity of good bottom meadow may be made. They will be ſold together or in ſeparate tracts, clear of all incumbrances, and the payment made eaſy to the purchaſer. An indiſputable title will be made, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

WILLIAM TODD.

Glouceſter county, Auguſt 11, 1785.

To be SOLD by private SALE,

And may be entered on the firſt of April next,

A PLANTATION nine miles from Philadelphia, near the old York road, on the road called the Lime Kiln Road, containing 57 acres, about 7 acres of which are watered meadow, 4 woodland, the remainder is arable land. For the particulars, enquire of JOHN STEEL, in Moravian-alley, midway between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

Glouceſter County, State of New-Jerſey, Auguſt 11, 1785.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from his bail on Monday, the 8th inſtant, a certain WILLIAM HEWES, a labourer, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a native of Glouceſter county, ſuppoſed to be about 24 years of age, is well ſet, round ſhouldered and pitted with the ſmall pox, wears his own black buſhy hair, is fond of company, and addicted to ſwearing; had on and took with him a variety of cloaths (ſome of which were new) amongſt others, one brown and one light coatee, a broad brimed hat, which he generally wears flopped down. He took with him a bay Horſe, about 14 hands high, low in fleſh, together with a new ſaddle and bridle; he alſo carried off with him, a large ſilver faced Watch, the property of the ſubſcriber, maker's name forgot. Any perſon who will take up and ſecure the ſaid William Hewes in any goal, and give information thereof or deliver him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward.

† NATHAN PAUL.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th of July laſt, at night, by a man who called himſelf JOHN JONES, the following articles, viz. A ſilver watch with a china face, a dove coloured ſilk ribbon, and ſteel key to it, the maker's name RICHARDSON, London, on the face and inſide, a lightiſh coloured cloth jacket, with ſleeves and wooden buttons, 1 pair of blue ſtriped flaxen trowſers, 1 pair of new tow ditto, 1 flaxen ſhirt, 2 pair of blue ribbed woollen ſtockings, 1 half worn furr hat, 1½ yard of tow linen, 1 red and white ſpotted handkerchief, and 1 pair of white metal ſhoe buckles. The ſaid thief is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black eyes, black curly hair, his left leg ſore, ſays that he was wounded in it at the battle of Germantown; he talks much on the Welch dialect. Whoever apprehends the ſaid thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice and the owner get his goods again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN JONES.

Vincent, Cheſter county, Auguſt 12, 1785. †

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, next door to Dr. Delany's, the corner of Second-ſtreet; the houſe is three ſtories high, 35 feet front, has four rooms on a floor, with good cellars under the whole.

ALSO, a PIECE of MEADOW, on Greenwich Iſland, adjoining William Shipley and William Craig's meadows, containing about 8 acres, in good order, is now on a leaſe of four years from next March, to good tenants, at 40 l. per annum, which they will either give up or continue as may be agreeable to the purchaſer. For terms, apply to THOMAS FRANKLIN.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1785. t. b. c. t. f.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE

Supplement to the *Pennſylvania Gazette.* No. 2883.

CONSIDERATIONS on the BANK of NORTH-AMERICA.

AN attack is made on the credit and inſtitution of the Bank of North-America. Whether this attack is juſtified by the principles of law and ſound policy, is a natural ſubject of enquiry. The enquiry is as neceſſary and intereſting, as it is natural: For, though ſome people repreſent the Bank as injurious and dangerous, while others conſider it as ſalutary and beneficial, to the community, all view it as an object of high importance; deſerving and demanding the public attention.

IN the inveſtigation of this ſubject, it will be requiſite to diſcuſs ſome great and leading queſtions concerning the conſtitution of the United States, and the relation, which ſubſiſts between them and each particular State in the union. Perhaps it is to be wiſhed that this diſcuſſion had not been rendered neceſſary; and that thoſe queſtions had reſted ſome time longer among the *arcana imperii:* But they are now preſented to the public; and the public ſhould view them with firmneſs, with impartiality, and with all the ſolicitude befitting ſuch a momentous occaſion.

A GENTLEMAN,* who had the beſt opportunities of obſerving, and who poſſeſſes the beſt talents for judging on the ſubject, informs his fellow-citizens officially, that "it may be not only *aſſerted*, but *demonſtrated*, that, "without the eſtabliſhment of the *National* Bank, the "buſineſs of the department of finance could not have "been performed" in the late war.

THE *Millennium* is not yet come. War, with all the horrors and miſeries in his train, may re-viſit us. The finances may again be deranged: "Public credit may, "again, be at an end: No means may be afforded ade-"quate to the public expences." Is it wiſe or politic to deprive our country, in ſuch a ſituation, of a reſource, which happy experience has ſhewn to be of ſuch *eſſential* importance? Will the citizens of the United States be encouraged to embark their fortunes on a ſimilar bottom in a future war, by ſeeing the veſſel, which carried us ſo ſucceſsfully through the laſt, thrown aſide, like an uſeleſs hulk, upon the return of peace?

IT will not be improper to recall to our remembrance the origin, the eſtabliſhment, and the proceedings of the Bank of North-America.

IN May, 1781, the Superintendant of Finance laid before Congreſs a plan of a Bank. On the 26th of that month Congreſs paſſed the following reſolution concerning it.

"RESOLVED, That Congreſs do approve of the plan for *eſtabliſhing* a *National Bank* in *theſe United States*, ſubmitted to their conſideration by Mr. Robert Morris, the 17th May, 1781, and that they will promote and ſupport the ſame by ſuch ways and means, from time to time, as may appear neceſſary for the inſtitution, and conſiſtent with the public good.

"THAT the ſubſcribers to the ſaid Bank SHALL BE INCORPORATED, agreeably to the principles and terms of the plan, under the name of *the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America*, ſo ſoon as the ſubſcription ſhall be filled, the Directors and Preſident choſen, *and application made to* CONGRESS *for that purpoſe*, by the Preſident and Directors elected.

"RESOLVED, That it be *recommended* to the ſeveral States, by proper laws for that purpoſe, to provide that no other Bank or Bankers ſhall be eſtabliſhed or permitted within the ſaid States reſpectively during the war.

"RESOLVED, That the notes hereafter to be iſſued by the ſaid Bank, payable on demand, *ſhall be receivable* in payment of all taxes, duties and debts, due or that may become due or payable to the United States.

"RESOLVED, That Congreſs will *recommend* to the ſeveral legiſlatures to paſs laws, making it felony without benefit of clergy, for any perſon to counterfeit Bank Notes, or to paſs ſuch notes, knowing them to be counterfeit; alſo, making it felony without benefit of clergy, for any Preſident, Inſpector, Director, Officer or Servant of the Bank, to convert any of the property, money or credit of the ſaid Bank to his own uſe, or in any other way to be guilty of fraud or embezzlement, as officers or ſervants of the Bank."

UNDER theſe reſolutions a ſubſcription was opened for the *National Bank:* This ſubſcription was not confined to *Pennſylvania:* The citizens of *other* States truſted their property to the public faith; and before the end of December, 1781, the ſubſcription was filled, "from an expectation of a charter of incorporation from Congreſs." Application was made to Congreſs by the Preſident and Directors, then choſen, for an act of incorporation. "The EXIGENCIES *of the United States* rendered it *indiſpenſably neceſſary* that ſuch an act ſhould be immediately paſſed."† Congreſs, at the ſame time that they PASSED the *act of incorporation*, RECOMMENDED to the legiſlature of each State, to paſs ſuch laws as they might judge neceſſary for giving its *ordinance* its full operation, agreeably to the true intent and meaning thereof, and according to the *recommendations* contained in the reſolution of the 26th day of May preceding.

THE Bank immediately commenced its operations. Its ſeeds were ſmall, but they were vigorous. The ſums paid in by individuals upon their ſubſcriptions did not amount, in the whole, to ſeventy thouſand dollars. The ſum inveſted by the United States, in bank ſtock, amounted to ſomething more than two hundred and fifty thouſand dollars: But this ſum may be ſaid to have been paid in with one hand and borrowed with the other; and before the end of the firſt three months farther ſums were advanced to the United States, and an advance was made to this State. § Beſides, numerous accommodations were afforded to individuals. Little was it then imagined that the Bank would ever be repreſented as unfriendly to circulation. It was viewed as the ſource and as the ſupport of credit, both private and public: As ſuch, it was hated and dreaded by the enemies of the United States: As ſuch, it was loved and foſtered by their friends.

PENNSYLVANIA, diſtinguiſhed on numerous occaſions by her faithful and affectionate attachment to fœderal principles, em raced, in the firſt ſeſſion of her legiſlature after the eſtabliſhment of the Bank, the opportunity of teſtifying her approbation of an act, which had been found to be indiſpenſably neceſſary. Harmonizing with the ſentiments and *recommendations* of the United States, the Aſſembly paſſed an act, * "for preventing and puniſhing the counterfeiting of the *common ſeal*, bank bills and bank notes, of the *Preſident, Directors and Company* of the *Bank* of *North-America*." In the preamble to this act, which, according to the conſtitution of this ſtate, expreſſes the reaſons and motives for paſſing it, the "NE-"CESSITY" of taking "EFFECTUAL meaſures for preventing and puniſhing frauds and cheats which may be put upon the *Preſident, Directors and Company* of the BANK OF NORTH-AMERICA," is *explicitly* DECLARED by the legiſlature.

THE ſentiments and conduct of other ſtates, reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of the National Bank by Congreſs, were ſimilar to thoſe of Pennſylvania. The General Aſſembly of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations ‡ made it felony, without benefit of Clergy, "to counterfeit any note or notes iſſued, or to be iſſued, from the *Bank of North-America*, as approved and ESTABLISHED *by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.*" The ſtate of Connecticut enacted, ‡ that a tax ſhould be laid, payable in money, or "notes iſſued by the Directors of the *National Bank*, ESTABLISHED *by an ordinance of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.*" By a law of Maſſachuſetts, the ſubſcribers to the National Bank, approved of by the United States, were "incorporated, on the behalf of that commonwealth, by the name of the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America, *according to the terms of the* ORDINANCE TO INCORPORATE THE SAID SUBSCRIBERS, paſſed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled on the thirty-firſt day of December, 1781." The ſame law further enacts, "that

* *Vide the preface to the Statement of the accounts of the United States.*

† *See the act in the appendix.*

§ *See in the appendix the different ſums advanced to this ſtate.* * *18th March*, 1782. ‡ *January Seſſions*, 1782. ‡ *10th January*, 1782.

By VENDUE,

ON Thurſday, the firſt of September, will be ſold, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, two valuable FARMS, in the Northern Liberties, within four miles of the city, well improved, and divided into ſuch lots as the ſubſcribers hope will ſuit the purchaſers, one called Kenderton, formerly the property of Mrs. Venables, the other that of Jacob Bender, adjoining

JOHN PORTER, *Bruſh-Maker*,

On the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, and oppoſite the Pennſylvania Coffee-Houſe, has for SALE, a valuable aſſortment of BRUSHES, wholeſale and retail, conſiſting of the following kinds, viz.

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all notes or bills, which have been or ſhall be iſſued by, for, or in the name of the ſaid Preſident, Directors and Company, and payable on demand, ſhall be receivable in the payment of all taxes, debts and duties, due or that may become due, or payable to, or for account of, the ſaid United States." In the preamble of this law, the legiſlature *declares* that " a National Bank is of great ſervice, as well to the public as to individuals."

THE Preſident and Directors of the Bank had a delicate and a difficult part to act. On one hand, they were obliged to guard againſt the malice and exertions of their enemies: On the other, it was incumbent on them to ſooth the timidity of ſome of their friends. The credit of a Bank, as well as all other credit, depends on opinion. Opinion, whether well or ill-founded, produces, in each caſe, the ſame effects upon conduct. Some thought that an act of incorporation from the legiſlature of this ſtate would be *beneficial*; none apprehended that it could ever be *hurtful* to the National Bank. Prudence, therefore, and a diſpoſition, very natural in that ſeaſon of doubt and diffidence, to gratify the ſentiments, and even the prejudices, of ſuch as might become ſubſcribers or cuſtomers to the Bank, directed an application to the Aſſembly for " a charter, ſimilar to that granted by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled." But tho' the Directors were willing to avail themſelves of encouragement from every quarter, they meant not to relinquiſh any of their rights, or to change the foundation on which they reſted. They made their application in their *corporate* character.§ They expreſly mentioned to the Aſſembly, that the United States in Congreſs aſſembled had granted to the Bank a charter of incorporation, and that the inſtitution was to be carried on under THEIR IMMEDIATE AUSPICES. The legiſlature thought that it was proper and reaſonable to grant * the requeſt of the *Preſident and Directors of the Bank of North-America*; and aſſigned, as a reaſon for the act, " that the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, from a *conviction* of the ſupport which the *finances of the* UNITED STATES would receive from the *eſtabliſhment* of a NATIONAL BANK, paſſed an ordinance to incorporate the ſubſcribers *for this purpoſe*, by the name and ſtile of the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America."

THE firſt clauſe of the law enacts, that " thoſe who are, and thoſe who *ſhall become* ſubſcribers to *the ſaid Bank*, be, and FOR EVER HEREAFTER SHALL BE, a corporation and body politic, to all intents and purpoſes."

IT is further enacted, that " the ſaid corporation be, and *ſhall be for ever hereafter*, able and capable in law to do and execute all and ſingular matters and things, that to them ſhall or may appertain to do."

To ſhew, in the moſt ſtriking light, the kind ſentiments of the legiſlature towards the inſtitution, it is further enacted, that " this act ſhall be conſtrued and taken moſt *favourably* and *beneficially* for the ſaid corporation."

ON theſe facts and proceedings, two queſtions of much national importance preſent themſelves to our view and examination.

I. IS THE Bank of North-America legally and conſtitutionally inſtituted and organiſed, by the charter of incorporation granted by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled?

II. WOULD it be wiſe or politic in the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, to revoke the charter which it has granted to the inſtitution?

THE diſcuſſion of theſe two queſtions will naturally lead us to the proper concluſions concerning the VALIDITY and the UTILITY of the Bank.

I. HAD the United States in Congreſs aſſembled a legal and conſtitutional power to inſtitute and organiſe the Bank of North-America, by a charter of incorporation?

THE objection, under this head, will be—that the articles of confederation expreſs all the powers of Congreſs, that in thoſe articles no power is delegated to that body to grant charters of incorporation, and that, therefore, Congreſs poſſeſs no ſuch power.

IT is true, that, by the ſecond article of the confederation, " each State retains its ſovereignty, freedom and " independence, and every power, juriſdiction and right, " which is not, by the confederation, *expreſly* delegated " to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled."

IF, then, *any* or *each* of the States poſſeſſed, previous to the confederation, a power, juriſdiction or right, to inſtitute and organiſe, by a charter of incorporation, a Bank for North-America; in other words—commenſurate to the United States; ſuch power, juriſdiction and right, unleſs expreſly delegated to Congreſs, cannot be legally or conſtitutionally exerciſed by that body.

BUT, we preſume, it will not be contended, that *any* or *each* of the States could exerciſe any power or act of ſovereignty extending *over* all the other States, or *any* of them; or, in other words, incorporate a Bank, commenſurate to the United States.

THE conſequence is, that this is not an act of ſovereignty, or a power, juriſdiction or right, which, by the ſecond article of the confederation, muſt be *expreſly* delegated to Congreſs, in order to be poſſeſſed by that body.

IF, however, *any* perſon ſhall contend that *any* or *each* of the States can exerciſe ſuch an extenſive power or act of ſovereignty as that above mentioned; to *ſuch* perſon we give this anſwer—The State of Maſſachuſetts has exerciſed ſuch power and act: It has incorporated the Bank of North-America. But to purſue my argument.

THOUGH the United States in Congreſs aſſembled derive *from the particular States* no power, juriſdiction or right, which is not *expreſly* delegated by the confederation, it does not *thence* follow, that the United States in Congreſs have *no other* powers, juriſdiction or rights, than *thoſe* delegated by the *particular States*.

THE United States have *general* rights, *general* powers, and *general* obligations, not derived from *any* particular States, nor from *all* the particular States, taken *ſeparately*; but *reſulting from the union of the whole*: And, therefore, it is provided, in the fifth article of the confederation, " that for the more convenient management of " the GENERAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES, " delegates ſhall be annually appointed to meet in Con- " greſs."

TO many purpoſes, the United States are to be conſidered as one *undivided*, *independent* nation; and as poſſeſſed of *all the rights*, and *powers*, and *properties*, by the law of nations *incident* to ſuch.

WHENEVER an object occurs, to the direction of which no particular ſtate is competent, the management of it muſt, *of neceſſity*, belong to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled. There are many objects of this extended nature. The purchaſe, the ſale, the defence, and the government of lands and countries, *not* WITHIN ANY *State*, are all included under this deſcription. An inſtitution for *circulating paper*, and *eſtabliſhing its credit over the whole United States*, is naturally ranged in the ſame claſs.

THE act of independence was made before the articles of confederation. This act *declares*, that " *theſe* UNITED *Colonies*," (not enumerating them ſeparately) " *are* free and independent States; and that, as free and independent States, THEY have full power to do *all* acts and things which independent States may, of right, do."

THE confederation was not intended to weaken or abridge the *powers* and *rights*, to which the United States were *previouſly* entitled. It was not intended to transfer any of thoſe powers or rights to the *particular* States, or any of them. If, therefore, the power now in queſtion was veſted in the United States before the confederation; it continues veſted in them ſtill. The confederation clothed the United States with many (though, perhaps, not with ſufficient) powers: But of none did it diſrobe them.

IT is no *new* poſition, that rights may be veſted in a political body, which did not previouſly reſide in *any* or in *all* the members of that body. They may be derived ſolely from *the* UNION *of thoſe members*.

* " THE caſe," ſays the celebrated Burlamaqui, " is " here very near the ſame as in that of ſeveral voices " collected together, which, *by their union*, produce a " harmony, that was *not* to be found *ſeparately in each*."

A NUMBER of unconnected inhabitants are ſettled on each ſide of a navigable river; it belongs to *none* of them; it belongs not to them *all*, for they have nothing in common: Let them unite; the river is the property of the united body.

§ *Their letter to the Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council, on this occaſion, is in the appendix.*

* *1ſt April*, 1782.

* *2 Burlamaqui, p.* 42.

THE arguments drawn from the political aſſociations of *individuals* into a *ſtate* will apply, with equal force and propriety, to a *number of ſtates* united by a *confederacy*.

NEW ſtates muſt be FORMED and eſtabliſhed; their extent and boundaries muſt be regulated and aſcertained. How can this be done, unleſs by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled?

STATES are corporations or bodies politic of the moſt important and dignified kind.

LET us now concenter the foregoing obſervations, and apply them to the incorporation of the Bank of North-America by Congreſs.

BY the *civil law*, corporations ſeem to have been created by the mere and voluntary aſſociation of their members, provided ſuch convention was not contrary to law.†

BY the *common law*, ſomething more is neceſſary---All the methods whereby corporations exiſt are, for the moſt part, reducible to that of the king's letters patents, or charter of incorporation.‡

FROM this it will appear that the creation of a corporation is, by the common law, conſidered as the act of the executive rather than of the legiſlative powers of government.

BEFORE the revolution charters of incorporation were granted by the proprietaries of Pennſylvania, under a derivative authority from the crown, and thoſe charters have been recognized by the *conſtitution* and *laws* of the commonwealth ſince the revolution.

FROM analogy, therefore, we may juſtly infer, that the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, poſſeſſing the executive powers of the union, may, in virtue of ſuch powers, grant charters of incorporation for accompliſhing objects that comprehend the *general intereſts* of the United States.

BUT the United States in Congreſs aſſembled poſſeſs, in many inſtances, and to many purpoſes, the legiſlative as well as the executive powers of the union; and therefore, whether we conſider the incorporation of the Bank as a *law*, or as a *charter*, it will be equally within the powers of Congreſs: For the object of this inſtitution could not be reached without the exertion of the *combined ſovereignty* of the union.

I HAVE aſked---How can new ſtates, which are bodies politic, be formed, unleſs by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled? Fact, as well as argument, juſtifies my ſentiments on this ſubject. The conduct of Congreſs has been ſimilar on ſimilar occaſions. The ſame principles have directed the exerciſe of the ſame powers.

IN the month of April, 1784, Congreſs reſolved, that part of the weſtern territory "ſhould be divided into diſtinct ſtates."

THEY further reſolved, that the ſettlers ſhould, "either on their own petition, or on the order of Congreſs, *receive authority from* THEM to meet together, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a temporary government, to adopt the conſtitution and laws of *any one of the original ſtates*."

"WHEN any ſuch ſtate ſhall have acquired twenty thouſand free inhabitants, on giving due proof thereof to Congreſs, they *ſhall receive from* THEM *authority* to call a Convention of repreſentatives, to eſtabliſh a permanent conſtitution and government for themſelves."

"THE preceding articles," among others, "ſhall be formed into a CHARTER *of compact*, ſhall be duly executed by the Preſident of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, under his hand and the ſeal of the United States; ſhall be promulgated, and ſhall ſtand as *fundamental Conſtitutions* between the thirteen original ſtates, and each of the *ſeveral ſtates* NOW NEWLY DESCRIBED, unalienable from and after the ſale of any part of the territory of ſuch ſtate, but by the *joint* conſent of the *United States in Congreſs aſſembled*, and *of the particular ſtate* within which ſuch alteration is propoſed to be made."

IT will be difficult, I believe, to urge againſt the power of Congreſs to grant a charter to the Bank of North-America, any argument, which may not, with equal ſtrength and fitneſs, be urged againſt the power of that body to form, execute and promulgate a charter of compact for the *New States*.

† *Blackſtone*, 472. ‡ *Blackſtone*, 472, 473.

THE ſentiments of the repreſentatives of the United States, as to their power of incorporating the Bank, ought to have much weight with us. Their ſentiments are ſtrongly marked by their conduct, in their firſt reſolutions reſpecting the Bank. Theſe reſolutions are made at the *ſame time*, and on the *ſame ſubject*: But there is a *ſtriking difference* in their *manner*. It was thought proper "that no other Bank ſhould be permitted within any of the ſtates, during the war." Congreſs "RECOMMENDED to the ſeveral ſtates to make proviſion, for that purpoſe, by proper laws." It was thought prudent that the Bank ſhould be protected, by penal laws, from fraud, embezzlement and forgery. Congreſs RECOMMENDED it to the ſeveral Legiſlatures to paſs ſuch laws. It was deemed expedient that bank notes ſhould be received in payment of ſums payable to the United States: Congreſs RESOLVE, that the notes "SHALL BE RECEIVABLE" in ſuch payments. It was judged neceſſary that the Bank ſhould have a charter of incorporation: Congreſs RESOLVE, that the Bank "SHALL BE INCORPORATED," on application made "TO CONGRESS" for that purpoſe. The line of diſtinction between thoſe things in which Congreſs could only *recommend*, and thoſe in which they could *act*, is drawn in the cleareſt manner. The incorporation of the National Bank is ranked among thoſe things, in which they could *act*.

THIS *act* of Congreſs has, either expreſly, or by implication, received the approbation of every ſtate in the union. It was *officially* announced to every ſtate by the Superintendant of Finance.* Had any one ſtate conſidered it as an exerciſe of uſurped power, would not that ſtate have remonſtrated againſt it? But there is no ſuch remonſtrance.

THIS *act* of Congreſs has been moſt explicitly recogniſed by the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania. The law for preventing and puniſhing frauds and cheats upon the Bank was paſſed on the 18th of March, 1782, and *before* the Bank had obtained a charter from this ſtate. By that law it is made felony without benefit of clergy, to forge the common ſeal of the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America. Who were the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America? Thoſe whom Congreſs had made "a corporation and body politic, *to all intents and purpoſes*, BY THAT NAME AND STILE." How came that body by a "common ſeal?" The act of Congreſs ordained that that body "ſhould have full power and authority to *make*, *have* and *uſe* a COMMON SEAL." In the act to incorporate the ſubſcribers to the Bank of North-America, the Legiſlature, after reciting that the United States in Congreſs aſſembled had "paſſed an ordinance to incorporate them," ſay, "the Preſident and Directors of the ſaid Bank have applied to this Houſe for a *ſimilar act of incorporation*, which requeſt it is *proper* and *reaſonable* to grant."

WHEN the foregoing facts and arguments are conſidered, compared and weighed, they will, it is hoped, evince and eſtabliſh, *ſatisfactorily to all*, and *concluſively* on the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, the truth of this poſition——That the Bank of North-America was legally and conſtitutionally inſtituted and organiſed, by the charter of incorporation granted by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

II. WOULD it, then, be wiſe or politic in the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, to revoke the charter which it has granted to this inſtitution? It would not be wiſe or politic——

1ſt. BECAUSE the proceeding would be nugatory. The recall of the charter of Pennſylvania would not repeal that of the United States, by which we have proved the Bank to be legally and conſtitutionally inſtituted and organiſed.

2d. BECAUSE, though the legiſlature may deſtroy the legiſlative *operation*, yet it cannot undo the legiſlative *acknowledgment* of *its own act*. Though a ſtatute be repealed, yet it ſhews the ſenſe and opinion of the legiſlature concerning the ſubject of it, in the ſame manner as if it continued in force. § The legiſlature declared, in the law, that it was *proper* and *reaſonable* to grant the requeſt of the Preſident and Directors of the Bank, for an act of incorporation ſimilar to the ordinance of Con-

* *See his letter in the appendix.* § *Foſter*, 394.

By VENDUE,

ON Thurſday, the firſt of September, will be ſold, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, two valuable FARMS, in the Northern Liberties, within four miles of the city, well improved, and divided into ſuch lots as the ſubſcribers hope will ſuit the purchaſers, one called Kenderton, formerly the property of Mrs. Venables, the other that of Jacob Bender, adjoining

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greſs: No repeal of the law can weaken the force of that declaration.

3d. BECAUSE ſuch a proceeding would wound that confidence in the engagements of government, which it is ſo much the intereſt and duty of every ſtate to encourage and reward. The act in queſtion formed a charter of compact between the Legiſlature of this ſtate, and the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America. The latter *aſked* for nothing but what was *proper* and *reaſonable*: The former *granted* nothing but what was *proper* and *reaſonable*: The terms of the compact were, therefore, fair and honeſt: While theſe terms are obſerved on one ſide, the compact cannot, conſiſtently with the rules of good faith, be departed from on the other.

IT may be aſked—Has not the ſtate power over her own laws?—May ſhe not alter, amend, extend, reſtrain and repeal them at her pleaſure?

I AM far from oppoſing the legiſlative authority of the ſtate: But it muſt be obſerved, that, according to the practice of the legiſlature, public acts of very *different kinds* are drawn and promulgated under the *ſame form*. A law to veſt or confirm an eſtate in an individual—a law to incorporate a congregation or other ſociety—a law reſpecting the rights and properties of all the citizens of the ſtate—are all paſſed in the ſame manner; are all cloathed in the ſame dreſs of legiſlative formality; and are all equally acts of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the commonwealth. But ſurely it will not be pretended, that, after laws of thoſe different kinds are paſſed, the legiſlature poſſeſſes over each the ſame diſcretionary power of repeal. In a law reſpecting the rights and properties of all the citizens of the ſtate, this power may be ſafely exerciſed by the legiſlature. Why? Becauſe, in this caſe, the intereſt of thoſe who make the law (the members of Aſſembly and their conſtituents) and the intereſt of thoſe who are to be affected by the law (the members of Aſſembly and their conſtituents) is the ſame. It is a common cauſe, and may, therefore, be ſafely truſted to the Repreſentatives of the community. None can hurt another, without, at the ſame time, hurting himſelf. Very different is the caſe with regard to a law, by which the ſtate grants privileges to a congregation or other ſociety. Here two parties are inſtituted, and two diſtinct intereſts ſubſiſt. Rules of juſtice, of faith, and of honor, muſt, therefore, be eſtabliſhed between them: For, if *intereſt* alone is to be viewed, the congregation or ſociety muſt always lie at the mercy of the community. Still more different is the caſe with regard to a law, by which an eſtate is veſted or confirmed in an individual: If, in this caſe, the legiſlature may at diſcretion, and without any reaſon aſſigned, diveſt or deſtroy his eſtate, then a perſon ſeized of an eſtate in fee-ſimple, under legiſlative ſanction, is, in truth, nothing more than a ſolemn tenant at will.

FOR theſe reaſons, whenever the objects and makers of an inſtrument, paſſed under the form of a law, are not the ſame, it is to be conſidered as a compact, and to be interpreted according to the rules and maxims, by which compacts are governed. A foreigner is naturalized by law: Is he a citizen only during pleaſure? He is no more, if, without any cauſe of forfeiture aſſigned and eſtabliſhed, the law, by which he is naturalized, may at pleaſure be repealed. To receive the legiſlative ſtamp of ſtability and permanency, acts of incorporation are applied for from the legiſlature. If theſe acts may be repealed without notice, without accuſation, without hearing, without proof, without forfeiture; where is the ſtamp of their ſtability? Their motto ſhould be, "LEVITY." If the act for incorporating the ſubſcribers to the Bank of North-America ſhall be repealed in this manner, a precedent will be eſtabliſhed for repealing, in the ſame manner, every other legiſlative charter in Pennſylvania. A pretence, as ſpecious as any that can be alledged on this occaſion, will never be wanting on any future occaſion. Thoſe acts of the ſtate, which have hitherto been conſidered as the ſure anchors of privilege and of property, will become the ſport of every varying guſt of politics, and will float wildly backwards and forwards on the irregular and impetuous tides of party and faction.

4th. IT would not be wiſe or politic to repeal the charter granted by this ſtate to the Bank of North-America, becauſe ſuch a meaſure would operate, as far as it would have any operation, againſt the credit of the United States, on which the intereſt of this commonwealth and her citizens ſo eſſentially depends. This inſtitution originated under the auſpices of the United States: The ſubſcription to the National Bank was opened under the recommendations and the engagements of Congreſs: Citizens of this ſtate, and of the other ſtates, and foreigners, have become ſtock-holders, on the public faith: The United States have pledged themſelves "to "promote and ſupport the inſtitution by ſuch ways and "means, from time to time, as may appear neceſſary for "it, and conſiſtent with the public good" * They have recommended to the legiſlature of *each* ſtate, "to paſs "ſuch laws as they might judge neceſſary for giving the "ordinance incorporating the Bank its full operation." Pennſylvania has entered fully into the views, the recommendations, and the meaſures of Congreſs reſpecting the Bank. She has declared in the ſtrongeſt manner her ſenſe of their *propriety*, their *reaſonableneſs*, and their *neceſſity*: She has paſſed laws for giving them their full operation. Will it redound to the credit of the United States to adopt and purſue a contrary ſyſtem of conduct? The acts and recommendations of Congreſs ſubſiſt ſtill in all their original force: Will it not have a tendency to ſhake all confidence in the councils and proceedings of the United States, if thoſe acts and recommendations are now diſregarded, without any reaſon ſhewn for diſregarding them? What influence will ſuch a proceeding have upon the opinions and ſentiments of the citizens of the United States and of foreigners? In one year they ſee meaſures reſpecting an object of confeſſed public importance adopted and recommended with ardour by Congreſs; and the views and wiſhes of that body zealouſly purſued by Pennſylvania: In another year they ſee thoſe very meaſures, without any apparent reaſon for the change, warmly reprobated by that ſtate: They muſt conclude one of two things:—That Congreſs adopted and recommended thoſe meaſures haſtily and without conſideration; or that Pennſylvania has reprobated them undutifully and diſreſpectfully. The former concluſion will give riſe to very unfavourable reflections concerning the diſcernment both of the ſtate and of the United States: The latter will ſuggeſt very inauſpicious ſentiments concerning the fœderal diſpoſition and character of this commonwealth. The reſult of the concluſion will be—that the United States does not deſerve, or that they will not receive, ſupport in their ſyſtem of finance.—Theſe deductions and inferences will have particular weight, as they will be grounded on the conduct of Pennſylvania, hitherto one of the moſt fœderal, active and affectionate ſtates in the union.

5th. IT would not be wiſe or politic in the legiſlature to repeal her charter to the Bank; becauſe the tendency of ſuch a ſtep would be to deprive this ſtate and the United States of all the advantages, public and private, which would flow from the inſtitution, in times of war, and in times of peace.

LET us turn our attention to ſome of the moſt material advantages reſulting from a Bank.

1ſt. IT increaſes circulation, and invigorates induſtry. "It is not, ſays Dr. Smith, in his Treatiſe on the Wealth of Nations,† by augmenting the capital of the country, but by rendering a greater part of that capital active and productive than would otherwiſe be ſo, that the moſt judicious operations of banking can increaſe the induſtry of the country. The part of his capital which a dealer is obliged to keep by him unemployed, and in ready money, for anſwering occaſional demands, is ſo much dead ſtock, which, ſo long as it remains in this ſituation, produces nothing either to him or to his country. The judicious operations of banking enable him to convert this dead ſtock into active and productive ſtock; into materials to work upon, into tools to work with, and into proviſions and ſubſiſtence to work for; into ſtock which produces ſomething both to himſelf and to his country. The gold and ſilver money which circulates in any country, and by means of which the produce of its land and labour is annually circulated and diſtributed to the proper conſumers, is, in the ſame manner as the ready money of the dealer, all dead ſtock. It is

* *26th May*, 1781. † *Vol.* 1, *p.* 383, 384.

a very valuable part of the capital of the country, which produces nothing to the country. The judicious operations of banking, by ſubſtituting paper in the room of a great part of this gold and ſilver, enables the country to convert a great part of this dead ſtock into active and productive ſtock; into ſtock which produces ſomething to the country. The gold and ſilver money which circulates in any country may very properly be compared to a highway, which, while it circulates and carries to market all the graſs and corn of the country, produces, itſelf, not a ſingle pile of either. The judicious operations of banking, by providing, if I may be allowed ſo violent a metaphor, a ſort of waggon-way through the air, enable the country to convert, as it were, a great part of its highways into good paſture and corn-fields, and thereby to increaſe very conſiderably the annual produce of its land and labour."

THE ſame ſenſible writer informs us, in another place, that "the† ſubſtitution of paper in the room of gold and ſilver money, replaces a very expenſive inſtrument of commerce with one much leſs coſtly, and ſometimes equally convenient. Circulation comes to be carried on by a new wheel, which it coſts leſs both to erect and to maintain than the old one.—There are ſeveral ſorts of paper money; but the circulating notes of banks and bankers is the ſpecies which is beſt known, and which ſeems beſt adapted for this purpoſe."—"*Theſe notes come to have the ſame currency as gold and ſilver money,* FROM THE CONFIDENCE THAT SUCH MONEY CAN AT ANY TIME BE HAD FOR THEM."

SIR James Stewart calls banking "the great engine,‡ by which domeſtic circulation is carried on."

TO HAVE a free, eaſy and equable inſtrument of circulation is of much importance in all countries: It is of *peculiar* importance in young and flouriſhing countries, in which the demands for credit, and the rewards of induſtry, are greater than in any other. When we view the extent and ſituation of the United States, we ſhall be ſatisfied that their inhabitants may, for a long time to come, employ profitably, in the improvement of their lands, a greater ſtock than they will be able eaſily to procure. In ſuch a ſituation, it will always be of great ſervice to them to ſave as much as poſſible the expence of ſo coſtly an inſtrument of commerce as gold and ſilver, to ſubſtitute in its place one cheaper, and, for many purpoſes, not leſs convenient; and to convert the value of the gold and ſilver into the labour and the materials neceſſary for improving and extending their ſettlements and plantations.

"To the Banks of Scotland, ſays Sir James Stewart,* the improvement of that country is entirely owing; and until they are generally eſtabliſhed in other countries of Europe, where trade and induſtry are little known, it will be very difficult to ſet thoſe great engines to work."

2d. THE influence of a Bank on credit is no leſs ſalutary than its influence on circulation. This poſition is, indeed, little more than a corollary from the former. CREDIT IS CONFIDENCE; and, before we can place confidence in a payment, we muſt be convinced that he who is to make it will be both able and willing to do ſo at the time ſtipulated. However unexceptionable his character and fortune may be, this conviction can never take place, unleſs in a country where ſolid property can be, at any time, turned into a circulating medium.

3d. TRADE, as well as circulation and credit, derives great ſupport and aſſiſtance from a Bank. Credit and circulation produce punctuality; and punctuality is the ſoul of commerce. Let us appeal to experience as well as reaſon.

DR. SMITH ſays,§ he has heard it aſſerted, that the trade of the city of Glaſgow doubled in about fifteen years after the firſt erection of the Banks there; and that the trade of Scotland has more than quadrupled ſince the firſt erection of the two public Banks at Edinburgh, of which one was eſtabliſhed in 1695, and the other in 1727. Whether the increaſe has been in ſo great a proportion, the author pretends not to know. But that the trade of Scotland has increaſed very conſiderably during this period, and that the Banks have contributed a good deal to this increaſe, cannot, he ſays, be doubted.

† *Vol.* 1, *p.* 434, 435. ‡ *Vol.* 2, *p.* 350.
* *Vol.* 2, *p.* 356. § *Vol.* 1, *p.* 442.

THESE obſervations, and obſervations ſimilar to theſe, have induced Sir James Stewart to conclude,——that "Banking,* in the age we live, is that branch of credit which beſt deſerves the attention of a ſtateſman. Upon the right eſtabliſhment of Banks depends the proſperity of *trade*, and the equable courſe of circulation. By them, SOLID PROPERTY MAY BE MELTED DOWN. By the means of Banks, money may be conſtantly kept at a due proportion to alienation. If alienation increaſes, more property may be melted down. If it diminiſhes, the quantity of money ſtagnating will be abſorbed by the Bank, and part of the property formerly melted down in the ſecurities granted to them will be, as it were, conſolidated anew. Theſe muſt pay, for the country, the balance of their trade with foreign nations: Theſe keep the mints at work: And it is BY THESE MEANS, PRINCIPALLY, THAT PRIVATE, MERCANTILE, AND PUBLIC CREDIT IS SUPPORTED."

I MAKE no apology for the number and length of the quotations here uſed. They are from writers of great information, profound judgment, and unqueſtioned candour. They appear ſtrictly and ſtrongly applicable to my ſubject: And being ſo, ſhould carry with them the greateſt weight and influence: For the ſentiments, which they contain and inculcate, muſt be conſidered as reſulting from *general* principles and facts, and not as calculated for any *partial* purpoſe in this commonwealth.

BUT, here, it will probably be aſked—Has your reaſoning been verified by experience in this country? What advantages have reſulted from the Bank to commerce, circulation and credit? Was our trade ever on ſuch an undeſirable footing? Is not the country diſtreſſed by the want of a circulating medium? Is not credit almoſt totally deſtroyed?

I ANSWER—There is, unfortunately, too much truth in the repreſentation: But if events are properly diſtinguiſhed, and traced to their cauſes, it will be found—that none of the inconveniences above-mentioned have ariſen from the Bank—that ſome of them have proceeded, at leaſt in part, from the oppoſition which has been given to it—and that, as to others, its energy has not been ſufficient to counteract or controul them.

THE diſagreeable ſtate of our commerce has been the effect of extravagant and injudicious importation. During the war, our ports were in a great meaſure blocked up. Imported articles were ſcarce and dear; and we felt the diſadvantages of a ſtagnation in buſineſs. Extremes frequently introduce one another. When hoſtilities ceaſed, the flood-gates of commerce were opened; and an inundation of foreign manufactures overflowed the United States: We ſeemed to have forgot, that to pay was as neceſſary in trade as to purchaſe; and we obſerved no proportion between our imports, and our produce and other natural means of remittance. What was the conſequence? Thoſe who made any payments made them chiefly in ſpecie; and in that way diminiſhed our circulation. Others made no remittances at all, and thereby injured our credit. This account of what happened between the European merchants and our importers, correſponds exactly with what happened between our importers and the retailers ſpread over the different parts of the United States. The retailers, if they paid at all, paid in ſpecie: And thus every operation, foreign and domeſtic, had an injurious effect on our credit, our circulation, and our commerce. But are any of theſe diſadvantages to be aſcribed to the Bank? No. Is it to be accounted a fault or defect in the Bank, that it did not prevent or remedy thoſe diſadvantages? By no means. Becauſe one is not able to ſtem a torrent, is he therefore to be charged with augmenting its ſtrength? The Bank has had many difficulties to encounter. The experiment was a new one in this country: It was therefore neceſſary that it ſhould be conducted with caution. While the war continued, the demands of the public were great; and the ſtock of the Bank was but inconſiderable: It had its active enemies, and its timid friends. Soon after the peace was concluded, its operations were reſtrained and embarraſſed by an attempt to eſtabliſh a new Bank. A year had not elapſed after this, when the meaſure, which has occaſioned theſe Conſiderations, was introduced into the legiſlature, and cauſed, for ſome

* *Vol.* 2, *p.* 358.

By VENDUE,

ON Thurſday, the firſt of September, will be ſold, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, two valuable FARMS, in the Northern Liberties, within four miles of the city, well improved, and divided into ſuch lots as the ſubſcribers hope will ſuit the purchaſers, one called Kenderton, formerly the property

JOHN PORTER, *Bruſh-Maker*,

On the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, and oppoſite the Pennſylvania Coffee-Houſe, has for SALE, a valuable aſſortment of BRUSHES, wholeſale and retail, conſiſting of the following kinds, viz.

SWEEPING-BRUSHES of all ſorts and ſizes; clamps, with

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ANDREW HAMILTON, Eſq; late of this city deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment. And all who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to produce them, properly atteſted, to

ABBY HAMILTON, Executrix.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

time, a total ſtagnation in the buſineſs of the inſtitution. When all theſe circumſtances are recollected and attended to, it will be matter of ſurprize that the Bank has done ſo much, and not that it has done no more. Let it be deemed, as it ought to be, the object of public confidence, and not of public jealouſy: Let it be encouraged, inſtead of being oppoſed, by the counſels and proceedings of the ſtate: Then will the genuine effects of the inſtitution appear; then will they ſpread their auſpicious influence over Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce.

4th. ANOTHER advantage to be expected from the Bank of North-America is, the eſtabliſhment of an undepreciating paper currency through the United States. This is an object of great conſequence, whether it be conſidered in a political, or in a commercial view. It will be found to have a happy effect on the collection, the diſtribution, and the management of the public revenue: It will remove the inconveniences and fluctuation attending exchange and remittances between the different ſtates. "It is the intereſt of every trading ſtate to have a ſufficient quantity of paper, well ſecured, to circulate through it, ſo as to facilitate payments every where, and to cut off inland exchanges, which are a great clog upon trade, and are attended with the riſque of receiving the paper of people, whoſe credit is but doubtful."——*Political Oeconomy, vol. 2, p.* 415.

SUCH are the advantages which may be expected to flow from a *National Bank*, in times of peace. In times of war, the inſtitution may be conſidered as *eſſential*. We have ſeen that, without it, the buſineſs of the Department of Finance could not have been carried on in the late war. It will be of uſe to recollect the ſituation of the United States with regard to this ſubject. The two or three firſt years of the war were ſufficient to convince the Britiſh government, and the Britiſh armies, that they could not ſubdue the United States by military force. Their hopes of ſucceſs reſted on the failure of our finances. This was the ſource of our fears, as well as of the hopes of our enemies. By this thread our fate was ſuſpended. We watched it with anxiety: We ſaw it ſtretched and weakened every hour: The deathful inſtrument was ready to fall upon our heads: On our heads it muſt have fallen, had not public credit, in the moment when it was about to break aſunder, been entwined and ſupported by the credit of the Bank. Congreſs, to ſpeak without metaphors, had not money or credit to hire an expreſs, or purchaſe a cord of wood. General Waſhington, on one occaſion, and probably more than one, ſaw his army *literally unable to march*. Our diſtreſs was ſuch, that it would have been deſtruction to have divulged it: But it ought to be known *now*; and when known, ought to have its proper influence on the public mind and the public conduct.

THE expences of a war muſt be defrayed, either—— 1ſt, by treaſures previouſly accumulated——or 2dly, by ſupplies levied and collected within the year, as they are called for——or 3dly, by the anticipation of the public revenues. No one will venture to refer us to the firſt mode. To the ſecond the United States, as well as every ſtate in Europe, are rendered incompetent by the modern ſyſtem of war, which, in the military operations of *one* year, concenters the revenue of *many*. While our enemies adhere to this ſyſtem, we muſt adopt it. The anticipation of revenue, then, is the only mode, by which the expences of a future war can be defrayed. How the revenues of the United States can be anticipated without the operations of a National Bank, I leave to thoſe who attack the Bank of North-America to ſhew. They ought to be well prepared to ſhew it; for they muſt know, that to be incapable of ſupporting a war is but a ſingle ſtep from being involved in one.

THE reſult of the whole, under this head, is,—that in times of peace, the National Bank will be *highly advantageous*; that in times of war, it will be *eſſentially neceſſary*,—to the United States.

I FLATTER myſelf, that I have evinced the *validity* and the *utility* of the inſtitution.

IT HAS been ſurmiſed, that the deſign of the legiſlature is not to deſtroy, but to modify, the charter of the Bank; and that if the Directors would aſſent to reaſonable amendments, the charter, modified, might continue in force. If this is the caſe, ſurely to repeal the law incorporating the Bank is not the proper mode of doing the buſineſs. The Bank was eſtabliſhed and organiſed under the authority and auſpices of Congreſs. The Directors have a truſt and duty to diſcharge to the United States, and to all the particular States, each of which has an equal intereſt in the Bank. They could not have received, from this ſtate, a charter, unleſs it had been *ſimilar* to that granted by Congreſs. Without the approbation of Congreſs, where all the ſtates are repreſented, the Directors would not be juſtified in agreeing to any alteration of the inſtitution. If alterations are neceſſary; they ſhould be made through the channel of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

APPENDIX.

An ORDINANCE, to incorporate the SUBSCRIBERS to the BANK of NORTH-AMERICA.

WHEREAS Congreſs, on the twenty-ſixth day of May laſt, did, from a conviction of the ſupport which the finances of the United States would receive from the eſtabliſhment of a National Bank, approve a plan for ſuch an inſtitution, ſubmitted to their conſideration by Robert Morris, Eſq; and now lodged among the archives of Congreſs, and did engage to promote the ſame by the moſt effectual means: AND WHEREAS the ſubſcription thereto is now filled, from an expectation of a charter of incorporation from Congreſs, the Directors and Preſident are choſen, and application hath been made to Congreſs, by the ſaid Preſident and Directors, for an act of incorporation: AND WHEREAS the exigencies of the United States render it indiſpenſably neceſſary that ſuch an act be immediately paſſed:

Be it therefore ordained, and it is hereby ordained by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, That thoſe who are, and thoſe who ſhall become ſubſcribers to the ſaid Bank, be, and for ever after ſhall be, a corporation and body politic, to all intents and purpoſes, by the name and ſtile of THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF NORTH-AMERICA.

And be it further ordained, That the ſaid corporation are hereby declared and made able, and capable in law to have, purchaſe, receive, poſſeſs, enjoy and retain lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, of what kind, nature or quality ſoever, to the amount of ten millions of Spaniſh ſilver milled dollars, and no more, and alſo to ſell, grant, demiſe, alien or diſpoſe of the ſame lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects.

And be it further ordained, That the ſaid corporation be, and ſhall be for ever hereafter, able and capable in law to ſue and be ſued, plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered unto, defend and be defended, in courts of record, or any other place whatſoever, and to do and execute all and ſingular other matters and things, that to them ſhall or may appertain to do.

And be it further ordained, That for the well governing of the ſaid corporation, and the ordering of their affairs, they ſhall have ſuch officers as they ſhall hereafter direct or appoint: *Provided nevertheleſs*, That twelve Directors, one of whom ſhall be the Preſident of the corporation, be of the number of their officers.

And be it further ordained, That *Thomas Willing* be the preſent Preſident; and that the ſaid *Thomas Willing* and *Thomas Fitzſimons*, *John Maxwell Neſbitt*, *James Wilſon*, *Henry Hill*, *Samuel Oſgood*, *Cadwalader Morris*, *Andrew Caldwell*, *Samuel Ingles*, *Samuel Meredith*, *William Bingham*, *Timothy Matlack*, be the preſent Directors of the ſaid corporation, and ſhall ſo continue until another Preſident and other Directors ſhall be choſen, according to the laws and regulations of the ſaid corporation.

And be it further ordained, That the Preſident and Directors of the ſaid corporation ſhall be capable of exerciſing ſuch power, for the well governing and ordering of the affairs of the ſaid corporation, and of holding ſuch occaſional meetings for that purpoſe, as ſhall be

described, fixed and determined by the laws, regulations and ordinances of the said corporation.

And be it further ordained, That the said corporation may make, ordain, establish and put in execution, such laws, ordinances and regulations, as shall seem necessary and convenient to the government of the said corporation: *Provided always*, That nothing herein before contained shall be construed to authorise the said corporation to exercise any powers in any of the United States, repugnant to the laws or constitution of such state. *And be it further ordained*, That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to make, have and use a common seal, with such device and inscription as they shall think proper, and the same to break, alter and renew, at their pleasure.

And be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall be construed and taken most favourably and beneficially for the said corporation.

DONE by the United States in Congress assembled, the thirty-first day of December, *in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the sixth year of our Independence.*

JOHN HANSON, President.

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Office of Finance, January 8, 1782.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to transmit herewith an Ordinance, passed by the United States in Congress assembled the 31st day of December, 1781, incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of North America, together with sundry resolutions, recommending to the several states to pass such laws as they may judge necessary for giving the said Ordinance its full operation. The resolutions of the 26th of May last speak so clearly to the points necessary to be established by those laws, that I need not enlarge on them. Should any thing more be found necessary upon experience, the President and Directors will no doubt make suitable applications to Congress, or to the states respectively, as the case may require. It affords me great satisfaction to inform your Excellency, that this Bank commenced its operations yesterday; and I am confident, that with proper management it will answer the most sanguine expectations of those who befriend the institution. It will facilitate the management of the finances of the United States: The several States may, when their respective necessities require, and the abilities of the Bank will permit, derive occasional advantage and accommodations from it: It will afford to the individuals of all the states, a medium for their intercourse with each other, and for the payment of taxes, more convenient than the precious metals, and equally safe: It will have a tendency to increase both the internal and external commerce of North-America, and undoubtedly will be infinitely useful to all the traders of every state in the union: Provided, as I have already said, it is conducted on the principles of equity, justice, prudence and œconomy. The present Directors bear characters that cannot fail to inspire confidence; and as the corporation is amenable to the laws, power can neither sanctify any improper conduct, nor protect the guilty. Under a full conviction of these things, I flatter myself that I shall stand excused for recommending, in the strongest manner, this well meant plan, to all the encouragement and protection which your state can give, consistently with wisdom and justice. I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient, and most humble servant,

ROBERT MORRIS.

Circular
To the Governors of each state.

An ACT *for preventing and punishing the counterfeiting of the Common Seal, Bank Bills and Bank Notes of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of* North-America, *and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

SECT. I. WHEREAS it is necessary to take effectual measures for preventing and punishing frauds and cheats, which may be put upon the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of *North-America*, by altering, forging or counterfeiting the Common Seal, and the Bank Bills and Bank Notes of the said President, Directors and Company:

SECT. II. *Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of* Pennsylvania, *in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same*, That if any person or persons shall forge, counterfeit or alter the Common Seal of the said President, Directors and Company, or any Bank Bill or Bank Note, made or given out, or to be made or given out, for the payment of any sum of money by or for the said President, Directors and Company, or shall tender in payment, utter, vend, exchange or barter any such forged, counterfeit or altered Bill or Note, or shall demand to have the same exchanged for ready money by the said President, Directors and Company, or any other person or persons (knowing such Bill or Note so tendered, uttered, vended, exchanged or bartered, or demanded to be so exchanged, to be forged, counterfeit or altered) with intent to defraud the said President, Directors and Company, or any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, then every such person or persons so offending, and being thereof convicted in due form of law, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall suffer death as a felon, without benefit of clergy.

SECT. III. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That if any President, Director, or any officer or servant of the said President, Directors and Company, being intrusted with any such bill or note, or any bond, deed, money or other effects, belonging to the said President, Directors and Company, or having any such bill or note, or any bond, deed, money or other effects, lodged or deposited with the said President, Directors and Company, or with such officer or servant, as an officer or servant of the said President, Directors and Company, shall secrete, embezzle, or run away with any such bill, note, bond, deed, money or other effects, or any part of them, every President, Director, Officer or Servant, so offending, and being thereof convicted in due form of law, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall suffer death as a felon, without benefit of clergy. *Signed, by Order of the House,*

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, *on* Monday, *the eighteenth day of* March, *in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty and Two.*

PETER Z. LLOYD,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

Philadelphia, February 9, 1782.

SIR,

THE President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North America, incorporated by the United States of America in Congress assembled, have thought it proper to petition the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for a similar charter, and such further support from the legislature of the state, as may render the Bank capable of yielding those advantages to the general cause of America, which are intended thereby: And this institution being encouraged and supported by citizens of other states, as well as that in which it happens to be established, the most respectful and proper mode of presenting the petition to that Honorable House appearing to be through the Supreme Executive Council of the state, we have enclosed the same to you, and request that you will please to lay it before the General Assembly as soon as they shall meet. I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

THOMAS WILLING, *President.*

His Excellency WILLIAM MOORE, Esq; *President.*

An ACT *to incorporate the Subscribers to the Bank of* North-America.

SECT. I. WHEREAS the United States in Congress assembled, from a conviction of the support which the finances of the United States would receive from the establishment of a National Bank, passed an

By VENDUE,

ON Thurſday, the firſt of September, will be ſold, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, two valuable FARMS, in the Northern Liberties, within four miles of the city, well improved, and divided into ſuch lots as the ſubſcribers hope will ſuit the purchaſers, one called Kenderton, formerly the property of Mrs. Venables, the other that of Jacob Ruth, adjoining

JOHN PORTER, *Bruſh-Maker*,

On the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, and oppoſite the Pennſylvania Coffee-Houſe, has for SALE, a valuable aſſortment of BRUSHES, wholeſale and retail, conſiſting of the following kinds, viz.

SWEEPING-BRUSHES of all ſorts and ſizes; clamps, with

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ANDREW HAMILTON, Eſq; late of this city deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment. And all who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to produce them, properly atteſted, to

ABBY HAMILTON, Executrix.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

in

Crum
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Ordinance to incorporate the Subſcribers for this purpoſe, by the Name and Stile of "THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF NORTH-AMERICA."

AND WHEREAS the Preſident and Directors of the ſaid Bank have applied to this Houſe for a ſimilar Act of incorporation, which requeſt it is proper and reaſonable to grant:

SECT. II. *Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame*, That thoſe who are, and thoſe who ſhall become Subſcribers to the ſaid Bank, be and for ever hereafter ſhall be a Corporation and Body politic, to all intents and purpoſes, by the Name and Stile of "THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF NORTH-AMERICA."

SECT. III. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That the ſaid corporation are hereby declared and made able and capable in law, to have, purchaſe, receive, poſſeſs, enjoy and retain lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, of what kind, nature or quality ſoever, to the amount of Ten Millions of *Spaniſh* Silver milled Dollars, and no more. And alſo to ſell, grant, demiſe, alien, or diſpoſe of the ſame lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects.

SECT. IV. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That the ſaid corporation be, and ſhall be for ever hereafter, able and capable in law to ſue and be ſued, plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered unto, defend and be defended, in courts of record, or any other place whatſoever, and to do and execute all and ſingular other matters and things, that to them ſhall or may appertain to do.

SECT. V. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That for the well governing of the ſaid corporation, and the ordering of their affairs, they ſhall have ſuch officers as they ſhall hereafter direct or appoint. *Provided nevertheleſs*, That twelve Directors, one of whom ſhall be the Preſident of the corporation, be of the number of their officers.

SECT. VI. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That *Thomas Willing* be the preſent Preſident, and that the ſaid *Thomas Willing*, and *Thomas Fitzſimmons*, *John Maxwell Neſbitt*, *James Willſon*, *Henry Hill*, *Samuel Oſgood*, *Cadwallader Morris*, *Samuel Engles*, *Samuel Meredith*, *William Bingham*, *Timothy Matlack* and *Andrew Caldwell*, be the preſent Directors of the ſaid corporation, and ſhall ſo continue until another Preſident and other Directors ſhall be choſen, according to the laws and regulations of the ſaid corporation.

SECT. VII. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That the Preſident and Directors of the ſaid corporation ſhall be capable of exerciſing ſuch powers, for the well governing and ordering of the affairs of the ſaid corporation, and of holding ſuch occaſional meetings for that purpoſe, as ſhall be deſcribed, fixed and determined by the laws, regulations and ordinances of the ſaid corporation.

SECT. VIII. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That the ſaid corporation may make, ordain, eſtabliſh and put in execution ſuch laws, ordinances and regulations, as ſhall ſeem neceſſary and convenient for the government of the ſaid corporation.

SECT. IX. *Provided always*, That nothing herein before contained ſhall be conſtrued to authoriſe the ſaid corporation to exerciſe any powers in this ſtate, repugnant to the laws or conſtitution thereof.

SECT. X. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That the ſaid corporation ſhall have full power and authority to make, have and uſe a common Seal, with ſuch devices and inſcription as they ſhall think proper, and the ſame to break, alter and renew, at their pleaſure.

SECT. XI. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That this Act ſhall be conſtrued and taken moſt favorably and beneficially for the ſaid corporation.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, *on* Monday, *the firſt day of* April, *in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred Eighty and Two.*

PETER Z. LLOYD,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

ON the 16th day of February, 1782, advanced to the United States, on behalf of Pennſylvania, 80,000 dollars.

At different times in 1782, advanced to the Commiſſioners for defence of the river and bay of Delaware, the ſum of about 22,500 dollars.

On the 17th day of September, 1782, advanced to the State Treaſurer, for defence of the weſtern frontiers, upon application of the Houſe of Aſſembly, 13,333$\frac{1}{3}$ dollars, in part of a larger ſum agreed to be lent, as the neceſſity of the ſtate might require; but upon advice from the Britiſh commander in chief, that the Indians were called off our frontiers, this requiſition ſtopped, and no further ſum was taken out of the Bank.

On the 18th day of April, 1784, paid the Speaker's draft on the Treaſurer, accepted by him, in favour of James Meaſe, 16,000 dollars.

On the 6th of January, 1785, lent the Managers of the Houſe of Employment, 4,000 dollars.

On the 26th of January, 1785, lent the City Wardens the ſum of 2,400 dollars.